The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,772—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottle.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6350	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,
				1890
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	3rd Jan.
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
BL GANGES	4208	800	T. I. Alderton	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	31st ,,
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	28th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
ML MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4405	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	28th ,,

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the main route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on the day of sailing.

The steamers marked ML proceed to London *via* Marseilles.

The steamers marked BL proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	21st Nov.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th ,,
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILLIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	29th ,,
PEKIN	3929	500	P. Harris	13th Feb.
COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	27th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, by Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

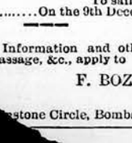
STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 9th December 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
...stone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1889.

...HUNGARIAN
..., Co.
...LING
...sail on
...90
...er.
...ay, 14th



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th December 1889 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road,

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. BELGRAVIA	Boothby	5,000	25th Nov.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer, sailing punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for First-class Passengers. The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage. Fares to Marseilles very moderate. Voyage not expected to exceed 20 days. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles) or to Liverpool by sea all the way.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 17th November, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 20th November, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 16th November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st November, at noon, callingiat such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th November.

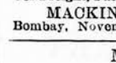
The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Bombay, 15th November 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,823	28th Dec.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 12, 1889. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, carrying a Doctor and Stewardess, Cabins amidship and Electric Lights, sails for Plymouth or Liverpool at the end of December. Apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON, and Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PINCETTES FOR AFTERNOON TEA.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

BY means of these elegant little articles, Ladies may now partake of Bread and Butter, &c., with their Afternoon Tea, without fear of soiling their fingers or gloves.

In sets of 6, made of the finest electroplate, beautifully chased and engraved, in Velvet-lined case, per case Rs. 28.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SOLID LEATHER CIGAR CASES.

MADE of the best English Saddler's Leather. A large Assortment, in all sizes.

TELESCOPIC or PULL-OFF	from Re. 1 8
FANCY LEATHER CIGAR CASES, with or without Mounts, in Russian or Morocco Leather, Crocodile Hide, Calf, Pig-skin, &c.	from Rs. 5 0
SILVER-MOUNTED ditto, suitable for Presentation	from Rs. 18 0
CIGARETTE CASES, plain solid leather from	Re. 1 4
Ditto in fancy leather	from Rs. 4 0
Ditto in Hall-marked Silver Rims	from Rs. 13 8
SMOKERS' REQUISITES of every description always in Stock.	

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CRYSTALISED FRUITS, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.

Crystallized Apricots	Re. 1-12 per lb.
,, Pears, White	
,, Do. Pink	
,, Peaches	
,, Gold Chinois	
,, Green do.	
,, Cherries	
,, Mixed Fruits	

		Rs.	a.
Chocolate Creams	per lb.	2	8
Chocolate Creams	per small box 1-4 &	2	0
Do. do.	,, large ,, 2-4 &	3	8
Pralines Rose	per lb.	2	4
,, Vanille	,,	2	4
Chocolate Ginger	,,	2	8
French Almond Rock	,,	1	0
Nougat Montilimart	per box	0	10
Turkish Delight	,,	0	12
Almond Dragees	per lb.	2	4
Prunes Assorted	,,	2	4
Crystallized Mixed Jujubes	,,	2	0
Crystallized Jujubes, in Bottles	each	0	12
Liqueur Dragees and Birds' Eggs	per lb.	2	0
Silvered Comfits and Almonds	,,	4	8
Chocolate Almonds	per box	2	12
Chocolate Pastilles	per lb.	2	4
Apricotines	,,	2	8
Nougatines	,,	2	8
Chocolatines	,,	2	12
Chocolate Vanille	per box	0	14

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOLD-FRONTED IVORY AND MOTHER-O'-PEARL STUDS, LINKS, SOLITAIRES, &c.

Warranted Gold Fronts, very suitable for District use. Wear well, and always retain their colour.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Sets of 3 Studs, Ivory, with Gold Fronts	per set	1	8 and	4
Ditto Mother-o'-pearl	,,	1	8	
Sets, consisting of Collar and 3 Shirt Studs	per set	2	4 and	8
Ditto Mother-o'-pearl	,,	3	8	
Sets, consisting of Collar Stud, 3 Shirt ditto. and 1 pair Links	per set	5	0	
Ditto Mother-o'-pearl	,,	5	4	
Sets as above, with 1 pair Solitaires instead of Links	per set	5	4	
Ditto Mother-o'-pearl	,,	5	12	
Links with plain or engraved Fronts	per pair	7	0 to	13 8
Solitaires ditto	,,	4	0 to	10 0
Collar Studs	each			0 12

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

TREACHER & CO, LIMITED

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

AND

TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CHEMICAL APPARATUS,

METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,

PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS

FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,

PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,

OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,

MEDICINE CHESTS,

INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames	,,	7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	,,	6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
Gold Frame and Handle	,,	125	0
Silver Gilt do.	,,	40 &	50
Shell do.	,,	20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,,	3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,,	1	8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,,	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,,	8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,,	8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,,	3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,,	2	0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	,,	5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	,,	5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,,	4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,,	5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS', and BIRDS', always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD REAY, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open for Portraiture from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

FRESH SHIPMENT OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

JUST TO HAND.

			Rs.	a.
HENRY CLAYS,	Bouquets	per box of 25	12	8
Do.	Reg. Londres	,, 50	20	0
Do.	Reg. Madrid	,, ,,	14	0
LA CAUCADUA,	Vegueros	,, ,,	14	0
Do.	do.	,, 100	26	0
HENRY CLAYS,	Non Plus Ulta	,, ,,	20	0
EL PILOTO,	Reg. Preciosa	,, ,,	20	0
EL FERRO,	Reg. Chica	,, ,,	18	0
LA ESPERA,	Reg. Conchas	,, ,,	16	0
ESPECIALES,	Reg. Reina	,, ,,	14	0

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments	Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

ADDRESS:

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

RIFLEMEN'S REQUISITES.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

AND CALL AND SEE MANY NEW AND USEFUL ITEMS.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { POONA. Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLID SILVER CIGARETTE AND CHEROOT CASES.

IN GREAT VARIETY AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.

Silver Cigarette Cases, plain, chased, or engraved, fluted and other patterns	from Rs. 36
Do. in Velvet and Satin lined cases	from Rs. 45
Silver Cigarette Cases, with Match-box, in Velvet and Satin lined Morocco cases	from Rs. 63
Silver Cheroot Cases with Match-box, richly engraved, in Velvet and Satin lined cases	from Rs. 125
Handsome Sets, consisting of Sterling Silver Cheroot Case, Cigarette Case, and Match Box, all neatly engraved, in Velvet and Satin lined case, very suitable for Presentation	from Rs. 300
Silver Match Boxes, in great variety, plain, chased, engraved, fluted, or enamelled, with Mottoes	from Rs. 1 0
Silver Cigar Cutter, with Steel Blades, in many fancy designs	from Rs. 6

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER WINES AND SPIRITS. & CO'S

FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.

NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

LA TORRE,

A NATURAL SOLERA SHERRY,

Grown on the Property of one of the Oldest Shippers of Xeres.

THIS WINE is dry but soft on the palate, combining great flavour with delicacy of bouquet.

Its purity is certified by the following analysis of Dr. Stevenson Macadam :—

Analytical Laboratory, Edinburgh, 11th June, 1888.

Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co.

I have made a careful and exhaustive analysis of a sample of Sherry of the mark "LA TORRE." The results show this Sherry to be a natural Wine of great purity, free from added alcohol or other addition.

The "LA TORRE" Sherry is well adapted for general use, and is a tonic which may be safely employed by those suffering from a weak digestion.

(*Sd.*) STEVENSON MACADAM, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.F.I.C
Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 24-0.

Sole Export Agents for INDIA—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER WINES AND SPIRITS. & CO'S

FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.

NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

BRANDIES.

Rare Old, Black Capsule	53	0	
Four Stars ****	Very Superior Old	42	8
Three Stars ***	Choice Pale	37	4
Two Stars **	Fine Pale	34	0
One Star *	Pale, Good "Peg"	31	0
Tricoche & Co.		27	12
Bernardin and Fils		28	0
Francois Marcel's		27	0
Frederic Valentin's		26	8
Red Capsule		27	12
Louis Bechade's		22	0
Lefavre & Co.'s ***		17	8
Do. do. *		16	12
Do. do. *	in flasks 2 doz.	18	12
Do. do. *	½ flasks 4 doz.	20	12

WHISKIES.

SCOTCH.

Eleven Years Old } Five Years Old }	The "Carlton."	42	8
		38	4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S Old Highland Square Bottle Whisky		29	8
HEART BOTTLE, Finest Highland Malt		26	12
"Glentromie"		24	0
Crown Brand		22	8
"Finest Old Argyle"		20	0

IRISH.

D. W. D. Co.'s	"Three Shamrock"	30	8
Do.	"One Shamrock"	28	0
Finest Old Irish (C. P. & Co.'s)		26	12
Crown Brand		22	8

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. De LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock." 8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto. 4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gastelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz. 6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims. 4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux. 3 qualities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts. 2 ,, (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith 2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

Sterling Silver	Hunting lever capped ¾-plate key-winder	Rs	50
Do.	Hunting lever capped double-plate gold balance		75
Do.	Crystal-face lever capped double-plate, gold balance, chain and fusee		85
Do.	Crystal face keyless lever, double-plate, gold balance		110
Do.	Half Hunting lever double-plate, gold balance		125
Do.	Hunting keyless lever, double-plate, compensation balance		130
Do.	Crystal face keyless lever, double-plate, compensation balance		155
Do.	Hunting lever, ¾-plate, compensation balance, breguet hairspring		246

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
SKATING RINK,
Opposite the Victoria Terminus,
NOW OPEN
to the Ladies, Gentlemen, and young people of Bombay and surrounding districts, as a first-class place of Popular Amusement where good order and decorum are rigidly enforced.

EVERY NIGHT FROM 8-30 to 11.
ADMISSION, TUESDAYS, As. 8;
ALL OTHER NIGHTS, ONE RUPEE.

There is also a SPECIAL SESSION in the morning, from 10 to 12, for LADIES ONLY, to encourage them in acquiring the Art of Roller-Skating. To this Session admission is free; Skates 8 annas. Boys are not allowed to Skate at this Session, except on SATURDAYS.

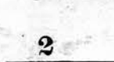
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 16,
AT 2 P.M.,
CHILDREN'S GRAND COMPLIMENTRAY MATINEE.

CHILDREN MAY be ACCOMPANIED by their PARENTS. Children may obtain Tickets of Admission and Skates, free of charge, on application at the Rink Office at once in person. All the little folk are cordially invited.

SEASON TICKETS OF ADMISSION,
LADIES Rs. 40, GENTLEMEN Rs. 50.

SKATES FOR SALE
from Fifteen to Twenty-five Rupees per pair, including the use of the Skating surface free of charge for the entire season.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain Wm. Frame, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 14th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), Bathe, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 14th November 1889.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
TRAVELLERS & HOMEWARD-BOUND
PASSENGERS.
3,000 CHEAP YELLOW-BACK NOVELS, LATEST,
TO
SELECT
FROM
'XMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
'XMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
'XMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
From the BEST and WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS of the DAY,
AND OF
INNUMERABLE SPECIAL DESIGNS and VARIETIES
to SELECT from
For the SEASON 1889-90.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARWADI MIRZUMULL ONKURMULL has contracted to sell his Equity of Redemption in the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim in and to the said heriditaments and premises, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered null and void.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the two several messuages or tenements standing on the said piece of land, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 5184 and 5183, and street No. 15 and 47, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,100 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Kalian street, on or towards the east partly by their land leased to Khimjee Lukhmidass and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3156 and are situated in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, and are now in the occupation of the said Marwadi Mirzumul Onkarmull Bhartia and his tenants.—Dated this 14th day of November 18-9.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the Total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY,

NOW RUNNING DAILY. GREAT SUCCESS. Reduced Prices to enable everyone to participate in this health-giving amusement.

Entrance ... 2 Annas
Switchback Railway ... 4 do.

For special days and Bands, see future advertisements.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for a year certain, from 15th December 1889, the very desirable and cool BUNGALOW known as Paradise Lodge, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Grattan Geary, Esq. It is well furnished and Compound and Garden tastefully laid out. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 67 OF 1888.

SALOO SHEW NAIQUEEN, residing in Moogbhat Lane, in a Chawl, No. 43, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

GANOO *alias* KANOO TOOKARAM, residing at Hyderabad, Deccan, and DIPAJEE TOOLSAJEE, residing at Chinchpoogly .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit, on the 27th day of November, 1883, it was ordered that this suit should be dismissed and that the said plaintiff should pay to the said defendant, Ganoo *alias* Kanoo Tookaram, the sum of Rs. 1,171-12 for costs of this suit;

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 19th day of March, 1889, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the plaintiff in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned; that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate on the north side of Arthur Road, Chinchpoogly, in the sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1606 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 149, and new No. 16,693, and new survey No. 1-2521, consisting of 1,439 square yards of ground let to Fazendarce tenants on payment of Rs. 43-12 a year, and of 167 square yards of ground absolutely belonging to the said Saloo Shew Naiqueen, with buildings thereon standing, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 110, and the whole premises are bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the east by the aforesaid Arthur Road, on the west Great Indian Peninsular Railway line, on the north by the ground of Kanoo Tookaram Shatlia, and on the south partly by the property of Rustomji Jamsodji Palkhewala, partly by the property of the said Govind Tookaram Ramjee Sindia, partly by the property of Madhoo Bhowana Mujelé, partly by the property of the said Laxman Bhugwan Dhumaley, and the said premises were formerly occupied by Tookaram Ramjee Sindia and Dipajee Toolsaji Bhojhul, and are now in the occupation of the said Tookaram Ramjee Sindia and his sub-tenants and the tenants of the said plaintiff, Saloo Shew Naiqueen;

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1889, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said plaintiff in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs when taxed.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims, to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

A claim of Sadasew Ramchundra for Rupees four thousand and three hundred with interest at nine per cent. per annum, from 14th December, 1888, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 14th December, 1888, made between Saloo Shew Naiqueen of the one part, and Sadasew Ramchandra of the other part.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said plaintiff to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser, by way of full or part payment for the same, will be re-payable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned defendant, Ganoo alias Kanoo Tookaram has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase-money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser, to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 14th day of November 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKER YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MUNSUKHLAL DAMODHUR and JAMSETJEE,
Attorneys for first Defendant.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of Valuable landed property in Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street, near Bhendey Bazar, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bora Noorbhoy Vulleejee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of May, 1886, and of further charge, dated the 30th day of March, 1889, and 17th day of June, 1889.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Noorbhoy Vuleejee and his tenants, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2502, Collector's new No. 7836, old survey No. 1493, new survey No. 4512 and assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 7936, street No. 32, containing by admeasurement 119 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage belonging to the said premises and house of Shureef Bawa, on the west by the house of Abdoolhoosein Moosajee, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna and Dikshit, the solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room:—

20 bales grey shirtings,
5 " dhoties,
5 cases prints
5 " woollen cloth
4 " cotton stripes
1 Ladies' camera with lense
50 cases soap

On account and at the risk of Ebram Hajee Soolaman—R H S—146—1 case 25 doz shirts

On account of the concerned:—
1 case glassware, consisting of flower vases and stands, caraffes, candlesticks, powder boxes, cups, ash trays, &c.
A quantity of wearing apparel, consisting of coats trousers, waistcoats, shirts, collars, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 strong landau.
1 English-built State brougham by Kesterton for a pair of horses.
1 handsome powerful flea bitten grey Arab horse.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 97, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte by Gerhard Adam, a handsome eleven stops organ, by Smiths American Organ Co., in good order suitable for a small church, a strong circular-fronted double-seated brougham with pole and shafts complete, and a set of English-made double harness, lady and gentleman's saddle, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, an English clock striking 12 hours, real Persian, Jubbulpore and Allahabad jail-made carpets, Hink's patent kerosineoil single and three light lamps, first-rate oilpaintings and pictures, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. O'CONNELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 15, 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA! TEA!! from Indian Tea Supply Co., in ½, 1, 2, and 5lbs. Tins. Quality guaranteed pure. MORTON, MAJU and Co, Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTER for an English Daily WANTED. Permanency for good all-round man. Address stating terms and previous experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MATHERAN.—WANTED Furnished BUNGALOW, Four or Five Rooms, for two months. Address stating terms "P.," care of this office.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING by a gentleman with Dogs and Horses. Apply to No. 11, care of this paper.

WANTED, a HOUSE at Colaba, on Marine Lines, for twelve months, from 1st proximo. Address No. 58, care of this paper.

WANTED, a CLERK who has had experience of keeping and preparing Accounts Current. Salary Rs. 40 per month, permanent post. Apply with copies of certificates to 501, this paper.

ENGINEER with varied experience and first-class competency certificate, wants Employment. Local references. "NEMO," office of this paper.

MUSIC.—F. THEMUDO gives LESSONS on PIANO, HARMONIUM, VIOLIN, GUITAR, &c. Also supplies a good Band, both Military and String. Terms moderate. Marine Lines, No. 11, Wellington Street.

WE have RE-OPENED our BUSINESS at 68, APOLLO STREET, next to our old place, as Ship-Chandlers and General Merchants.—P. M. MODY and Co.

FOR SALE, thorough-bred white Arab HORSE, 11-2, aged, good charger and carries a Lady. Price Rs. 200. Apply "E. L.," care of this paper.

OUR NEW PACKETS of 25 'Xmas Cards for As 8, and 50 'Xmas Cards for Re. 1, beats everything yet offered to the public for value. Apply SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

SUPERIOR NILGIRI TEA at Re. 1-10 per lb., Fresh Ground Mokha Coffee at Re. 1-4 per lb. and Superior Java Cigar, No. 1, at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

FOR RINGWORM, Eczema, Itch and other Skin Diseases, nothing comes up to MOTIVALA'S RINGWORM POWDER; from one to three applications whereof generally suffice. For particulars and testimonials of cures, see Handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price per ½-oz. phial, 4 Annas.

WANTED by a practical Engineer, Brewer and Distiller, an ENGAGEMENT; or in any capacity where his services would be useful. Large experience at Home and in India. Good testimonials, &c. Address ENGINEER, Tellicherry.

REQUIRED, SHORTHAND WRITER who is also good Type-writer. Apply "Arab," care of this office.

WANTED, an experienced BOOKKEEPER. Apply in own handwriting addressed to "A. B.," care of this office.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next but one to Protestant Church. Apply DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, 143, Hornby Road.

BREACH CANDY.—Unfurnished House, papered throughout, TO LET, from 1st April 1890.—Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, the BUNGALOW called "THE BYKE." For particulars apply to Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

A FAVORABLE INVESTMENT.—The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT HOTEL, Secunderabad, owing to failing health of Proprietor. Apply "R," care of this paper.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

H. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.—Excellent Photographic Views of the Prince leaving Apollo Bunder, can be obtained at the Photo Studio School of Art, Bombay, at Rs. 2 each.

CHAMBER and PIANO CANDLESTICKS, plain electroplated, with glass bell shades, from Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles, &c., of the finest make with all the latest improvements.—H. GREYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BOUQUETS for Weddings, Balls, Presents' &c., in colours regulated to match with Dresses worn.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of Silk Cocoons as obtainable in Central Provinces. Offers invited. Apply to JOHN J. BECK, B. N. Railway, Jamgaon, via Raigarh, C. P.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents. PHIPSON and Co.

A HANDSOME PIANO FOR SALE, by Collard and Collard, quite new, only six months in Owner's hand. Price £120. On view at Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & Bros.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIME-PIECES, will go in any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Rs. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7, JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 11-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

KOKA and KINA CAMPERDON good refreshing drinks for warm climates, never before imported in India. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2 per bottle.—WRIGHT & Co., Sole Agents, Mint Road, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

Sale of Materials of the Temporary Structure on Terrace of the Head-Quarters Building of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Carnac Road.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said temporary building.

Also a Mangalore tiled chowkey in the compound of the School of Art on the Esplanade for sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 15, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished house hold furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, Brussels carpets, fancy table ornaments, &c., the property of the late Mrs. ADAMS.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
On account of the concerned—
1 chse fancy mirrors of different sizes.
6 dozen fancy and plain billiard cues.
7 gross billiard chalk and 28 boxes cue tips.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built Victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse and a set of single harness.
1 handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome brown waler mare, 15 hands, 8 years old, fast and quiet.
1 handsome strong black Arab horse, goes in harness.
1 handsome brown Australian gelding, 15-3, aged, believed to be sound, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome grey Arab horse, 14-1½, goes in single and double harness, and has been occasionally ridden.
1 strong pony cart, in very good order.
1 strong second-hand landau, in very good order.
1 very handsome strongly built Victoria with removable coach box, (especially made to order.)

AUCTION SALE of valuable bungalow and a garden &c., at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church, fronting the Bandora Hill Road, and known as "Souza Lodge."

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground, together with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Bandora, near "Souza Lodge," and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3 8, Pot No 5, containing by admeasurement 1428 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Rustomjee Agee, on the north by the public road, on the south by a public lane, and on the west by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Ardasir Edulji Commissariatwala, at Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the mortgagees, put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at the mill premises at Chinchpoogly, Bombay, the leasehold property hereunder described, and the engines, boilers, machinery, and plant, belonging to the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, under a power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1885. All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-four thousand five hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 58, 9 and 288, situate on the south side of a public passage on the Chinchpoogly Road, in the sub-district formerly of Mandvie, but now of Bombay in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the said public passage, on the south by the property of Manecjee Sorabjee Powalla, on the east by a public passage, and on the west partly by the property of Haji Goot Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman, partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Haji Abdool Karim, and partly by the property of Haji Abdool Sookoor Cudoo, which said premises were formerly and now are in the possession of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, together with the buildings and erections standing thereon, and all rights, easements and appurtenances belonging thereto.

The above described property is held under a lease, dated the 16th day of April, 1879, for a term of 95 years from the 2nd day of October, 1878.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the mortgagees, at their offices, No. 20, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 49 Naigaum road, near Dadur station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate walnut wood cottage piano in very good order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs, and pictures, Hinks patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, a handsome strong wagonette with spring cushion with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, a handsome strong built victoria with a powerful Australian gelding, 15 hands, 5 years old and a set of English harness, &c., the property of P. Harison, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 15, 1889.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF AMOUNT OF MONEY.

Auction Sale of very valuable landed property with the bungalows, dwelling-houses, shops, out-houses, and other buildings, at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Byculla station.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant at 4 p.m., Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Haji Aboo Ahmed, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee for that purpose under a deed of mortgage, dated the 23rd December, 1888:—

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land situate at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Byculla station, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,670 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of land revenue, under old No. 25, new No. 16,251, old survey No. 676, new survey No. 3 8, and bounded on or towards the east by the Sakalia Tank Road, on or towards the west and north by the property called or known as the Huntley Lodge, and on or towards the south by the Clare Road, together with the dwelling-houses, bungalows, range of buildings, shops, houses, and out-houses, cook rooms, stables, and all the other buildings, standing on the said land, all which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, under Ward Nos. 3,799 to 3,804, Street Nos. 92,832, all which were formerly in the occupation of the said Jamshedji Nowroji Cabinet-maker, and his tenants, and are now occupied by their tenants, the proprietors of the Hawkins Hotel and by Messrs. Phillips and Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made in writing at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Peace and Nicholson, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers, at first-floor, National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, November 15, 1889. Auctioneer.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

THE SEASON 1889-90.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THORPE & CO.,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL Constituents of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford Cords all shades; Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding, Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges Broadcloths, India Tweeds, etc.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the genuine article; French Cambrics; Silk and Wool-wove Flannels Ceylon Flannels, all thoroughly shrunk; Spun Silk, plain and striped.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Coloured Cashmere Lamb's-wool and Hand-knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

Ascot Scarfs. Pin Knot Scarfs, Bows, etc., all the lastest Fashions. Braces, French and English. French Kid Gloves, White, Lavender, Black Dogskin Gloves. Tan Regulation Gloves, Ladies' Dogskin 4 Buttons, White Doe Gloves, Kid Gloves lined, Scarf Adjusters, Silk Sock Suspenders, Shirt Sleeve Clips, etc., etc.

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felt Hats, Brown, Fawn, Drab Ladies Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid Leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belts, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

RUGS, MAUDS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment; Blankets, Scarlet and White; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down Feather and Horse-hair Fillows.

White Turkish Dressing Gowns, Oxford Cloth, and a choice lot of Tweed Dressing Gowns.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SCHILLER, DOSOGNE and Co. hereby give public notice that they have REMOVED their BUSINESS PREMISES to No. 10, Medows Street, second floor, where they will continue to carry on their business as heretofore. Their clients and others are therefore requested to note their new address,—No. 10, Medows Street, Second Floor.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAFTSMAN.

REQUIRED from 1st January 1890, a Head Draftsman on Rs 200 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates to the Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, (Engineering Branch). Applicants must be fully qualified in drawing and estimating.

EDWARD H. HALLUM,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD., IN LIQUIDATION.

THE undersigned invite offers for the purchase of the entire business of the above Company, or for the purchase of any particular establishment or branch of it. Apply for particulars at the registered office of the Company, No. 47, Rampart Row, Bombay.

P. S. KHAREGAT,
R. E. KOHEYAR,
Liquidators.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) on the 15th November 1889, for the SUPPLY of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM, at several Stations.

Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer.

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, October 11, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES—COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Miscellaneous Stores, Country Produce, &c., required by the Company during 12 months commencing 1st January 1890.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	132pct.	960
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	40 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	$125	All	..	£35
National Bank.....	37,320	250	125	5 do.	175

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W..	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	560
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	430
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	440
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	..	630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	250	200	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,135xd
CityofBombay Mfg.Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,020
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	680
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld..	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	510
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	Rs. 400	Rs. 25	520
Dhan Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	500	500	Rs. 2	600
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545ex1
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	672½
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	735nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	0Rs. 20	710
Indian Mfg Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,000	0Rs. 50	980xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 2	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	302½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original.. Increased ..	1,483	500	250	Rs. 10	10
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	–	900	1,000	–	780
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	920
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khatouw Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	610
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	100	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	162
Madras United S.	600½		1,000	Rs.100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	555
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	127½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,175
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	6,720		625	Rs. 12½	395
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 5	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189	100	125	..	90
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	815
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
sson S.& W.Co..Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,050
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld	4,000	500	500	..	345
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	785
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000		Rs. 2	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I.P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	... at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,17
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs.100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 10	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,120
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...	...	230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	1,160
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Manmar Manig. Co....	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Mercantile Press	1,300	250	250	Rs. 25	210
Mofussil Co	1,560	125	125	Rs. 0	55
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Indian Press....	1,850	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New P. of W. Press ..	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	90xd
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	400	All	Rs. 40	340
Sind Press Co	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sassoon Press Co....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Volkart Press.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
KhamgaumManfg.Co	685	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	500xd
	400		250		250x1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	150	150	p.c.	152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	142
Bapty Co., Ld.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	380
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	100
Clydesdale Dyeing Co..	1,000	500		...	250
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	47½
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	162½
Geyer & Co., Ld..	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited.	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	200	100	100	13 p.c.	140
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 m
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour Mcdy & Co ..	000	1	125	Nil.	35 48
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-10-6
Carolus	,, 240
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
Five-Franc Pieces	,, ...
Bar Silver, 17½ be tcrness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-3-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-3-6
Pekin do.	,, 22-10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99½ to 99¼
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debentures Loans	101½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	228
Port Trust Bonds.....	96¼

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-8d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do..	1s. 4¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4 13-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 7-8d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 5 1-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Francs.....	3 Do do...	178
Do.	6 Do. do...	179½
Calcutta.....	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99 7-16
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99¾
China	60 Do. do...	221

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th November, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*	*p.m.*,
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·885
Temperature of the Air	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	63·2
Relative humidity of Air	65
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	84·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	68·0
General Directions of Wind.*...ENE, E, ENE, NW.	NNW NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	277

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of H. E. H. the Duke of Connaught for Aden.
Skating Rink.
Switchback Railway.
Band at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Scindia (s), from Calcutta ; Java (s), Zanzibar, &c. ; and H. M. Troopship Euphrates, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Elektra (s), and Venetia (s), for China, &c. ; Busheer (s), Marmagoa, &c. ; and Idar (s), Antwerp.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day. Sides made up. on the ground.

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match will be played on Sunday next on the Esplanade between the Parsee and City of Bombay Cricket Clubs. The teams will be captained by Messrs. D. B. Tapia and P. D. Kanga respectively. Play to commence at 8-30 a.m. sharp.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. W. Forbes, of the National Bank, while riding along Mayo Road on Wednesday morning, was thrown from his horse and injured his right hand and left hip. The horse, which bolted, was caught in the compound of the Yacht Club.

ABSCONDED.—The Superintendent of the Sassoon Reformatory reports that a boy named Syed Cassum Syed Bapoo, an inmate of the Institute, absconded from the Sassoon Mill on the 12th instant. A search is being made for the lad by the police.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Gania Ambu, Revenue and Police Patel of Mauze Vehele, taluka Bhiwandi in the Thana Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 43 of Act V. of 1878, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Moonshee Madharbux Salarbux, who, as already reported, attempted to commit murder of a woman named Chanda with a penknife on the 12th October last, was yesterday formally committed to take his trial at the forthcoming Sessions, by Mr. Cooper. The accused, when asked to name his witnesses, stated he had none.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. W. L. Alexander, residing at the Apollo Hotel, reported to the Police on the night of the 11th instant, the loss of a green morocco dressing bag, containing property, valued at Rs. 1,000. He was unable to state from where it was taken. It is supposed that the bag was taken away by mistake with other luggage belonging to people who left the hotel the same night as the complainant.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.—Three soldiers of the Royal Artillery named H. Richards, Richard Neville, and P. Lyons were charged by Constable Good at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, with being drunk and disorderly at Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum, on Wednesday night last. The three accused admitted the charge and were convicted and fined Rs. 20 each with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, commencing at 5-45 o'clock, this evening :—

Quadrille...Amusement.....Zikoff.
Valse .....Jeunesse Doree .....Waldteufel.
Selection...Attilla .....Verdi.
Valse .....Gloire de Dijon.....Waldteufel.
Selection...Lucretia Borgia.....Donizetti.
Galop .....Festival (Solo for Glockenspiel) .....Barthmann.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Nursey Nundoo, a hawker in cloth, aged 72 years. On Monday evening, he was found lying in front of the Sailors' Home unconscious, and was said to have been run over by a conveyance. He sustained a fracture to four of his ribs, and died from its effects on Wednesday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE DAIWADNYA WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE PLEDGE.—A large number of members of the Daiwadya community, including Messrs. Pandurung Raghoba Pitale, Jugonnath Sadashivji Hate, Gunputrao Moroba Pitale, Pandurung Raghoba Hongadu, &c., have entered into a pledge to give their free sanction to the re-marriage of widows in their community—a laudable step which reflects much credit upon those taking part in the movement. They solemnly pledge themselves publicly to dine and in every way to act as members of the community with those who contract such marriages, or who by their presence or in any other way might assist them. They bind themselves, if invited, to be present at such marriages ; and they undertake as much as lies in their power to assist and encourage such marriages.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. A. B. D'Costa, a baker, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper in answer to a charge preferred against him by Mr. Leask, the assistant health officer, of having his bakery situated in a two-storied building in Sonapore Cross Lane, Girgaum, in a dangerous condition. Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Rowe, Superintendent of the Bombay Municipal Workshops, stated that he had inspected the house in which Mr. D'Costa had established his bakery, which was on the ground floor. The building was tenanted by about forty persons, and owing to the presence of the bakery it was in danger of catching fire and was no fit spot for such a building. Dr. Weir corroborated the statements of Mr. Rowe and added that the house was insanitary owing to the smoke and bad odours ; it was not fit to be tenanted. On the suggestion of Mr. Sanjana that the house should be inspected, Mr. Cooper remanded the case till Saturday.

THE STRANDING OF THE ZINGARA.

THE Dockyard authorities are busily engaged at Alibag attempting to raise the yacht Zingara, which grounded there on Sunday last. Divers and workmen are at work there, and have removed the furniture and fittings to lighten the vessel.

SPORTING FIXTURES, 1889-90.

Cawnpore Races	...	Nov 16th.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Races	...	Nov 16th, 19th, 21st and 23rd.
Allahabad Races	...	Nov 19th and 21st.
Burdwan and Raniganj Races		Nov 21st and 23rd.
Agra Autumn Races	...	Nov 26th and 28th.
Jubbulpore Races	...	Nov 26th and 28th.
Calcutta First Extra Meeting.		Nov 30th.
Julpigori Races	...	Dec 3rd, 5th, 6th and 14th.
Deesa Sky Races	...	Dec 3rd, 5th and 7th.
Ferozepore Sky Races	...	Dec 5th and 7th.
Bangalore Sky Races	...	Dec 10th and 12th.
Calcutta Second Extra Meeting	...	Dec 14th.
CalcuttaRaces (First Meeting)		Dec 21st, 26th, 28th and Jan 1st.
Trichinopoly Races	...	Dec 26th and 28th.
Dibrugarh Races	...	Dec 26th, 28th and 30th
Sialkot Sky Races	...	Dec 25th and 28th.
Cachar Races	...	Dec 31st and Jan 1st and 3rd.
Ballygunj Steeplechases	...	Jan 4th and 11th.
Nowgong Sky Races	...	Jan 7th and 9th.
Rajputana (Nusserabad)Races		Jan 9th and 11th.
Midnapore Races	...	Jan 14th and 16th.
Calcutta Races (Second Meeting)	...	Jan 18th and 25th.
Madras Races	...	Jan 21st, 23rd, 25th and 28th.
Tezpur Races	...	Jan 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th.
Mozufferpore Races	...	Jan 30th and Feb 2nd and 4th.
Dacca Races	...	Feb 2nd, 4th and 6th.
Lucknow Spring Meeting	...	Feb 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th.
Berhampore Races	...	Feb 4th, 6th and 8th.
Bombay Races	...	Feb 22nd, 25th, 27th and Mar 1st.
Umballa Spring Meeting	...	Mar 10th, 12th and 14th

POLO TOURNAMENTS.

Hyderabad	... Begins during Race Week.
Calcutta Turf Club	... Begins during First Race Meeting.
Inter-Regimental	... Begins Umballa (second Week in Mar.)

Lahore is organising a meeting to be held about the middle of December.

USING THE KNIFE.

SUPERINTENDENT INGRAM, stationed at the Prince's Dock, yesterday charged a Mahomedan named Mohideen Shaik Hoosein, a stevedore's foreman, with causing hurt to a man named Deen Mahomed by means of a danger- ous weapon.

Abdool Guffor, a stevedore's foreman, was called and stated that the accused was a stevedore's labourer. Some difficulty here arose as to the identity of the accused.

The Interpreter : The accused, your Worship, is not the accused, but a witness. (Laughter.)

The real accused was then put into the dock.

The witness continuing said that he and the accused were together in No. 4 hold of the s. s. Idar in the Victoria Dock. The injured man Deen Mahomed was also working in the hold last night. Some men were breaking out a tier of bags of mustard seed. Several bags of mustard seed were ready. The mate came down and saw some room on the top and gave orders to break out a tier and to stow the bags properly. The foreman and the mate came down, gave instructions, and then went up. Then a sling loaded with bags came down, and was lowered. Some men were standing about and the accused called them *soors* and told them to unsling the bags. Some of the men told the accused not to call them *soors*. They said as soon as the sling was landed they would attend to the bags. On this the accused picked up a piece of bamboo and threw it at one of the men, striking him. A disturbance then took place. The chief foreman came down, quieted them, and went away. The accused then abused the men and the men did likewise. The accused then took out a knife from his pocket, opened it, and said, "My God, I will cut you with this knife, never mind if they hang me for it." He rushed up to Deen in an excited state and struck him with the knife on the right thigh. Witness tried to stop him, but could not. The European foreman and mate came down and sent the injured man, on deck to fetch a police sepoy. This occurred at about twelve o'clock on the night previous. The sepoy took him to the chowkey. At about one o'clock a Police naik came on board and searched the accused, when a knife (produced) was found on him.

The accused said that it was not likely he would use a knife against forty men. He said the fact was that he was being beaten by the men when a lamp was broken in the struggle and that a piece of glass stuck into the injured man's thigh.

The case was remanded for a fortnight pending the recovery of the complainant.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

MAHESHDAS GOVINDRAM *vs.* DAGOORAM RUNCHOD AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover from defendants the sums of Rs. 8,227 and Rs. 440, making together Rs. 8,667, with interest and costs. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, for the first three defendants.

The plaintiff's firm in Bombay acted as commission agents of the defendants' firm at Amritsar and other places, and from time to time paid hoondies drawn by the defendants' firm. Plaintiff also consigned from time to time to defendants' firm goods at the request of the defendants and a balance of Rs. 8,227 was due by the defendant's firm to the plaintiff. The defendants' firm at Amritsar acted as the commission agent of the plaintiff's firm and paid and recovered for their monies due on hoondies. In respect of this latter class of transactions, Rs. 440 were due to the plaintiff's firm. For the first three defendants, it was urged that they were three of the sons of Runchod Ramchund of Bikaneer, who died intestate on the 31st May 1888, leaving behind him a widow and four sons, the fourth son being still an infant residing at Bikaneer with his mother and three sisters. Their father died possessed of no property save an undivided share in certain immovable property, which was situated in the territories of the Maharajah of Bikaneer, and which was still in the possession of the defendant Ramruthon. No portion of the property of the deceased had come into the possession of the first three defendants, and they had not obtained any representation to his estate. The business which the deceased carried on in partnership with Ramruthon was dissolved some two years before his death, and the first three defendants had no share or interest in the co-partnership business. They submitted that none of them was in any way personally liable to the plaintiff for his alleged claim ; and that any decree in the case should be directed to be satisfied out of the estate of the deceased.

His Lordship upon the evidence in the case gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 8,667, with interest and costs.

NOVEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suits to be heard in Chambers.

573-89—In person, Abdulally Karrimbhoy vs. Haji Ali Janmahomad and another.
604-89—Inperson, Soorujbhun Sewpursad vs. Haji Aboo Ahmed and another.
523-89—Mulji B. B.—Gordhundas Khataa vs. Ramchundra Wittoba.
566-89—Craigie L. and O.—J. H. N. Graham and others vs. Runchordas Motilal.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

382-88—Hore, C. and B.—Nurbudabai and another vs Tejbai.—Thakurdas, D. and C. Part heard.
385-89—Ardesir, H and D.—Amichund Panalal vs. Ganeshlal Shobhagmul.—Pestonjee and R.

For Examination of Witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld., Vussonji Khimji, and another petitioners.—Jefferson, B., D and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

134-89—Tyabjee and D.—Dhurumchund Oodeychund, vs. Goolam Hoosein Soomar and others.—Thakurdas, D. and C., and in person.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-88—Chitnis and M.—Javerbai, widow, vs. Kahlibai. —Jefferson, B., D. and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

363-89—Jefferson, B, D. and K.—Jetha Dhunjee vs. Mowjee Veljee and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

73-89—Payne, G and S—Karmali Fazelbhoy vs Haji Abdool Latiff Baledina and others—A H and D, L S F and N, and in person.
94-89—Macfarlane, E and H—J Macfarlane and others vs Dewji Ramji and others—Burder and B.
147-82—Sharmrao P—for pauper—Hawabebee vs Shaik Mulung Shaik Gosman and others.
344-72—Bomonji and H—Joosub Rahimtula and another vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others —Mansuklal, D and J.
706-71—Mansuklal, D and J—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and another vs Joosub Rahimtoola and another—Bomonji and H.
255-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Bezunji Shapoorji Madon vs Cooper Madon and Co—Jefferson, B D and K.
269-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Dorabji Jamsetji Naigamwala vs Cooper Madon and Co—Jefferson, B D and K.
463-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Cooper, Madon and Co vs Bezunji Shapoorji Madon and others—Mansuklal, D and J.
273-89—Payne, G and S—Toolbai and another vs Rahimbhoy Hemraj and others—Wadia and G, L. S. F and N.
485-87—Tyabji and D—Sakharam Bhaijibhai vs Jugjiwan Nanabhai and others.
66-89—Mirza, H K—Hurkissondas Hurjewandas vs Nurrotum Motiram—Jefferson, B, D and K.
122-89—In person—Kastur Poma and others vs Vessa Vella and others—In person.
190-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ananta Balcristna Paye vs Lukhumsy Dew—Payne, G and S.
547-88—In person—paupers—Cooverji Veerji and others vs Vellji Hurrichund—In person.
196-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Heerji Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framji and others—In person.
253-89—Hore, C and B—Goculbhai Dowlutram vs Dayabhai Amirchund and others—Craigie, L and O.
179-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Narotum Crustnaji vs Bhugwandas Samaldas and others—Pestonji and R.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Steele, Captain, Bo Staff, from leave, from Poona.
O'Connell, Surgn, Bo Medical Staff, from leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Montgomery, Lieut, Bo, 1st grenadiers, from furlough, to Ahmednagar.
Stevenson, Col, Ms 37st L I, to join, to Mangalore.
Lane, Surgn, Ms, M S, from sick leave, to Bellary.
Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 14th November, 1889.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 16th Instant. at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform, helments, arms and accoutrements. Tram-fares to and from parade will be paid on application to company N. C. officers detailed for that purpose.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram carson the 16th instant as follows :—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55.p.m,

St. Mary's School—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-55 p. m.

St Peter's School :—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard at 4 p. m.

2. Owing to an out-break of cholera at Coorla, the Range will be closed until further orders.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. D. G. Ross, D Company from 10th November to 10th December, both days inclusive and permission to take his Rifle with him.

4. Vol. C. Aldridge is transferred from A to E Company from this date.

5. The following promotions will take effect in E Company from this date : Corporal A. R. Sharpe to be Sergt. vice Sergt., H. Prescott resigned ; and Vol. C. Aldridge to be Corporal, vice Corpl. Sharpe promoted.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

6. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School, on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock. Plain clothes.

By order.
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, November 15th, 1889.

1. The proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters this evening at 6 30.

3. On Saturday, the 16th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12·5" R. M. L. Guns. Dress, Uniform and helmets without ball, badge, or chin-chain.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 12th Instant, —No. 147, Gunner James Parker.

4. The following member is transferred from the active to the honorary list :—No 94, Gr. A. J. Rushton.

5. There will be a Battery Committee meeting at Head-Quarters on Monday next the 18th Instant at 6-45 p. m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

By Order,
J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps.—Major B G Humfrey, 6th Nov 1889.

Lieut L N Beatty, 1st Battn Worcestershire Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo Staff Corps.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission :—Lieut F C Brewin.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Lieut C H C Heyman, SC, two months, without pay, medical certificate ; Capt J W Gordon, SC, three months, medical certificate ; Major T H Mackenzie, SC, two months, medical certificate ; and Lieut S M Edwardes, SC, five days, private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surgn-Major J Parker, MD, IMS ; Lieut C H C Heyman SC ; and Capt P J H Aplin, S C.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev R A Cumine, M A, Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Maj W B Ferris, on his return to duty, to act as Second Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar ; Mr. G S Curtis, C S, to act as Fourth Assist Political Resident, Aden ; Lieut H D Mercewether to act as Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden ; Lieut S H Godfrey to act as Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

A GENERAL holiday, after the departure of last mail, further restricted business, and during the present week, beyond some return of activity at advancing rates in the Seed market, in response to stronger advices from the other side, not much has been doing in Exports. Cotton has attracted but little attention for ready business, and less for arrival contracts; and Wheat has continued in very moderate request, though steady in value. Exchange was strong and advancing at the beginning of the week, but a weaker feeling soon set in, and to-day, in presence of a smart fall in the price of Silver at home, rates have declined materially, and at closing were 3-32d. lower for Bank Bills and ⅛d. for Credits than our quotations of last Thursday evening. Money continues easy. Government Paper has declined ¼ per cent. in Fours. Freights are very dull for near shipment owing to scarcity of cargo, and there is nothing doing forward. The continued slackness of demand from the districts keeps the Import market quiet for ready business, and there appears to be little, if any, increase in the value of arrival transactions.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bengal raised its rates by one per cent. yesterday, bringing its minimum up to 5 per cent., but here money continues easy, and no change having been made this afternoon, the minimum remains at 3 per cent. per annum. The Presidency Bank's Statement issued on Monday showed that there had been no change to speak of in the direction of the current of money, the Cash Balance having shown a falling off of 1¼ lakh as against an increase of 20 lakhs on the previous week. There had been some further increase during the week on private Deposits, but, on the other hand, there was some addition to Loans, and the item of Bills discounted had also increased, so that the trade demand remained about where it was. The demand for accommodation in the open market does not appear to have increased appreciably, and as business continues quiet on almost all its branches, there seems to be no ground for anticipating dearer money until financial needs in connection with the new Cotton crop began to make themselves felt.

EXCHANGE, following a further rise in the price of Silver in London, was very firm on last mail day, at some advance on last Thursday's rates, Bank remittance having been done at 1-32d. above the opening quotations. For early next year slightly better rates might have been obtained; and three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 31-32d. to the end of the year, and at 1s. 5d. for January-February delivery. On Saturday the Banks were closed for a general holiday; and the market re-opened on Monday at 1-32d. over Friday's closing rates in response to a further advance in Silver. A moderate amount of ready Merchant's Paper was placed early in the day at 1s. 4 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and for December delivery at 1s. 5d., but the rate was soon lost, and 1s. 5d. became the best for ready Bills, and 1s. 5 1-32d. onwards to February. A fair amount of Bank Telegraphic found buyers at 1s. 4 13-16d. for January-February-March transfer, and 1s. 4 23-32d. was to be had for May. On Tuesday, notwithstanding a further rise of 1-16d. in Silver reported by private Telegrams a slightly easier feeling, partially prevailed, and November Bills were negotiable at 1s. 4 31-32d. forward rates, both for buying and selling having been the same as on Monday. Sales of Bank Paper were made at 1s. 4 13-16d. for January-February, the same rate having been refused for March, though 1s 4 11-16d. telegraphic was accepted for June transfer. On the following day the market was quiet at a decline of 1-32d. in remittance Bills, in sympathy with weaker news from Calcutta. Very little Mercantile Paper was offering, but there was a pretty fair demand for Bank Bills, and sales were reported in Bank Telegraphic between banks, and to merchants at 1s. 4⅞d. and at 1s. 4 25-32d. for December transfer, and afterwards at 1s. 4⅞d. Quotations in the after part of the day, however, were almost nominal pending the allotment of Council drafts. Telegrams to hand this morning reported 28 lakhs of Bills, having been placed at the previous Wednesday's rate at 1s. 4 23-32d. only ¼ of a lakh having been alloted to Bombay; and they also advised a decline of ⅛d. in Bar Silver at 43 11-16d. per oz., in view of which this market has been weak and somewhat demoralised all day, and sales at the close are difficult to quote, being almost nominal pending the receipt of further news regarding the state of the Silver market. Mercantile Bills continue very scarce.

Bank Demand	...1s. 4 5-8d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 4 19-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 23-32d.		"
Do. 4 do.	...1s. 4 3-4d.		"
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 4 13-16d.		"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 4 7-8d.		"
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 5 1-32d.		"
Documents 3 do.	...1s. 4 29-32d.		"
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 4 1-16d.		"
Francs 3 do.	... 178		"
Do. 6 do.	... 179½		"

The weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 6th Nov. 1889, Rs.		55,53,180
Silver received during the week		5,76,172
	Rs	62,29,352
New coin paid during the week		12,01,572
	Rs	50,27,780
Bullion belonging to private individuals		11,48,264
	Rs	61,76,044
Last week		61,65,032

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened last Friday with a flat feeling, and little or no business transpired in the earlier part of the day, the quotation of 99½ for Fours for cash having been almost nominal. The November account was called 99 1-16; but before closing, a decline of 1-16 per cent. was established, and the market closed at 99 3-16 for Money, and 98 15-16 to 99 for account. The market was closed on Saturday for the holiday, and reopened on Monday week at a decline of ⅛ per cent. from Friday's final rates, and the Calcutta quotation for Fours for cash having come 99 1-16, the market continued to droop, closing at 99. For the next account 98⅞ was named in the earlier part of the day, and 99⅛ for the 5th January settlement; but 98 13-16 and 98½, respectively, became eventually the rates. On Tuesday the rate for Fours for Money at opening was still 99, but the tone became stronger as the day advanced, and the price moved up to 99 1-16, closing at 99⅛, with the next account, ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98 15-16, and January at 98 9-16. The market remained pretty steady on Wednesday at the previous evening's final quotations of 99⅛ for Fours for cash, the November account having been quoted at 99, and the 5th January settlement at 98 11-16, but little business transpired on any line. To-day the market has been weak and declining, and rates have receded to 99 for Fours for cash, to 98 13-16 for the coming settlement; and 99½ for the 5th January account. For 4½ per cents 103 has been the nominal quotation throughout the week.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan, and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 104½ and 96½ respectively.

SHARES have been rather quiet throughout the week, and the few changes in quotations for Cotton Mill scrip, which our weekly list shows this evening, are in favour of buyers, about as often as they are the other way. Ripon Spinning Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20; Bombay Cotton are up Rs. 10; Alliance David, Khatao Mucconjee, and Queen, are all Rs. 5 higher; City of Bombay and Manockji Petit have advanced Rs. 2½ each; Mahalakshmi, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 20; Swadeshi, Rs. 15; Hindustan, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 10; Jubilee Rs. 5; and Empress, and Howard and Bullough, Rs. 2½ each In Press Shares, Bombay Cotton, and Mofussil, are Rs. 2½ higher; Munmar are Rs. 2½ down. In other scrip, Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 50 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the third. Bapty and Royal Flour are Rs. 5 higher. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 50 down. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 7½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no improvement during the past week in the wholesale demand for Grey Goods for up-country. Wholesale buyers are taking up small lots of what they require; but with the spirit usual at this season of the year, dealers on their part are firmly maintaining present values. For Bleached, Dyed, Printed, and Turkey Red goods there has been a moderate inquiry at current rates; and the offtake of all Imported Goods for the week is put down at 3,500 packages. This being the busiest part of the fair season for Local Goods there has been a fair demand at current rates. Zanzibar buyers are willing enough to take any ready lots at a slight advance, but such are not procurable. The week's purchases of Local Goods are estimated at 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist has kept steady at last mail's rates, but only a moderate business has transpired. For Local Spinnings the Hongkong market had become dull at a decline of ½ dollar, and this has produced a corresponding feeling here, there being now no buyers in the bazaar at current rates which are, however, maintained by spinners. The week's sales have not aggregated more than 1,500 bales, and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	5 7-16	per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	5 11-16	"
"	" 10s	" "	5 11-16 to 6½	"
"	" 12s	" "	5¾	"
"	" 16s	" "	6¼ to 6 5-16	"
"	" 20s	" "	6½ to 6¾	"
"	" 24s	" "	7 to 7¼	"
"	" 30s	" "	7¼ to 8¼	"

METALS.—*Copper* is very quiet, and only a small business has transpired during the week, while prices are 4 annas per cwt. lower. Yellow Metal has been taken to a moderate extent, and the market is steady at last Thursday's quotations. Iron is neglected, only a small business having been done; but prices are unaltered, and the feeling is steady.

COAL.—The tendency during the past week has again been towards lower prices, the business passing having been of a retail character. A small lot of Powell's Duffryn per Lancashire (s), shortly due, changed hands at Rs. 20½; and some sales of Dawson's West Hartley near at hand have been reported at Rs. 18 per ton. 2,500 tons of Longrigg per Inchmarlo (s), now in harbour, realized only Rs. 14 per ton. The prices here are now considerably under home quotations, and forward business is therefore rendered unpracticable. The market closed weak at our quotations, say:—

Powell's	Rs.	21 per ton.
Davison's	"	18 "
Dutton's	"	17 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON was still steady in tone, but with only a moderate business passing in ready stuff, and next to nothing doing in arrival contracts, when last mail left; and on Saturday, which was kept as a general holiday, business in this, as in other markets, was almost at a stand still. The feeling was steady at re-opening on Monday, but with no increase in ready business or improvement in the forward demand, and on the following day a quieter tone prevailed, which continued, thereafter, with still fewer transactions reported, while prices gave way to the extent of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The principal business during the week has been in ready new Bengals, which have been arriving earlier than was the case last year, and which have been taken chiefly by the local Mills at Rs. 184 to Rs. 196, according to quality. New Julgaum has also been coming to market and has found buyers at Rs. 212½ to Rs. 214; a little Dhulia and Chalisgaum having also changed hands, at Rs. 207 and Rs. 206 per candy, respectively. Of old Cotton small parcels of Barsee, at Rs. 200; and Khangaum at Rs. 190 were taken by local consumers. In arrival contracts the only transactions reported have been in "Fully Good" Barsee, for March delivery, at Rs. 219; and Bhownugger, of the same class, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 214 per candy. The market closed steady this evening with prices showing little change from those which ruled a week ago.

The only unfavourable items of news conveyed by the telegraphic weather and crop reports, issued at the beginning of the week, were that the early arrivals of Oomrawattee would show black leaf, and that the dew-fall was insufficient in the Khangaum district, but from all other quarters accounts continued most satisfactory, the picking of the crop being general over the whole of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, the weather favourable for harvest operations; and the condition of the crop excellent. At Broach the plants were flourishing and in flour, reasonable weather still prevailing, and in all the districts of the Dhollera circle the plants were advanced in flowering and showing bolls, the crop benefiting by the fine weather. The telegraphic summary issued to-day is little more than a repetition of the advices to hand at the beginning of the week, there having been no change of importance in the position of prospects of the crop in any of the districts reported on.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 203	= 4 11-32d
Do Fully Good	" 193	= 4 5-32d
Do Good	" 183	= 3 15-16d
Do Fine (Dec. and Jan.)	" 197	= 4 7-32d
Do Fully Good do	" 185	= 3 31-32d
Do Good do	" 178	= 3 27-32d
Belatee, Fine (Jan-Feb)	" 203	= 4 11-32d
Do. Fully Good do.	" 193	= 4¼d
Do. Good do.	" 191	= 4 3-32d
Comra, Fully Good (Good Staple Feb-March)	" 217	= 4¼d
Do Good do	" 203	= 4 7-16d
Khandeish Fully Good do	" 207	= 4 7-16d
Do Good do	" 203	= 4 9-32d
Broach, Fine (Feb-March)	" 212	= 5 5-32d
Do Good do	" 230	= 4 29-32d
Dhollera, Fine (April-May)	" 225	= 4 25-32d
Do Fully Good do	" 214	= 4 9-16d
Do Good do	" 201	= 4¼d
S G Dharwar Good (May)	" 214	= 4 9-16d

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	31,000	3,300
Berar	2,200	2,500
Khandeish	5,700	2,300
Hingunghat	350	1,400
	39,250	9,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the Week	16,734	6,324	7,365
From 1st Jan. to 13th Nov	1,734,672	1,314,761	1,515,457
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	4,111	6,701	7,011
From 1st Jan. to 13th Nov	1,240,553	893,091	1,076,269
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,207	482	288
From 1st Jan. to 13th Nov	31,016	43,378	54,309

WHEAT.—No more than a moderate business has been passing in this market many day during the past week, but the feeling has been steady when not firm, and prices are unaltered for all descriptions. A smaller area is reported to have been sown with Wheat in the Delhi district this season but the crop is doing well.

SEEDS were steady on last mail day at previous rates, but with not much doing, and the market was closed on the following day for the holiday but on Monday it re-opened with a firm feeling, in response to stronger news from home and a large business was reported, while prices for *Lin* and *Rape* advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. The next day there was much less doing, and the firm tone was lost, but it reappeared yesterday in presence of an active demand, and some further advance in prices was established. We now quote:

Linseed	Rs. 7-2-0 to Rs. 7-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	" 8-11-0 to " 8-12-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore.	" 8-4-0 to Rs. 8-5-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 8-2-0	

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	129,238	115,993	114,177
" From 1st Jan. to 13th Nov	5,742,043	10,874,513	9,377,797
Linseed—For the Week	18,993	17,176	43,381
" From 1st Jan. to 13th Nov.	1,881,510	2,721,287	2,311,656
Rapeseed—For the Week	14,113	24,910	23,138
" From 1st Jan. to 13th Nov.	1,957,795	1,966,251	874,193
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	29,428	28,051	39,506
" From 1st Jan. to 13th Nov	738,867	726,141	96,196

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as folllows:—

Wheat for the Week	71,843	148,568	90,999
" from 1st Jan. to 13th November	5,273,960	8,788,268	8,784,751
Linseed for the Week	15,503	38,048	34,502
" from 1st Jan. to 13th November	1,979,771	2,372,767	2,111,572
Rapeseed for the Week.		56,206	24,747
" from 1st Jan. to 13th November	2,094,754	1,659,945	959,905
Gingelly seed for the Week	19,596	23,045	13,820
" from 1st Jan. to 13th November	742,051	699,558	1,296,298

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

PAGE. CONTENTS.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 Distribution of Prizes to the S. M. Railway Volunteers at Hubli—Casual Letters from Arampur.
5 TELEGRAMS—S. M. R. Volunteer Corps.
6 MILITARY NEWS—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
7-8-9 Gymkhana Golf—Arrival of Prince Albert Victor.
10-11-12-13 Stranding of the Zingara—Prince Albert Victor at Poona—A Welcome to Prince Albert Victor—Sad Occurrence at Karachi.
14 Prize Distribution at Sadra—Destructive Fire in the Fort.
15 Rinking in Bombay—Nigger Minstrels at Colaba—Home Remittances.
16 Municipal Standing Committee—Arrival of H. M. S. Flagship Boadicea—The Co-operative Stores Co., Ld.—Oriental Progress Union—Courtship in Burma.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Prince Albert Victor's Visit—Russian Progress in Central Asia.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: A Governor's Tour.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: Some Reminiscences of Dhuleep Singh—Punjab Grasses.
20 LEADING ARTICLES: Roads and Railways in Persia—Sanitation in India.
20 The New Medical Chair.
21 The Cruise of H. M. S. Garnet—I—II.
22 Is Marriage a Failure?—A Husband's Alleged Cruelty to his Wife.
23 The Indian Merchandise Marks Act—Departure of H. M. S. Troopship Serapis—Cholera at Coorla—Ecclesiastical Changes—Cricket—List of Passengers by the s. s. Imperator—Congress Meeting at Alibag—Crime in Rajputana—CORRESPONDENCE: Euclid's Elements in Sanskrit.
24 The Matriculation Examination—Bank of Bombay—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief—Bank of Bengal.
25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SNOW—November 13, at Satara, the wife of P C H Snow, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KIDD—TIDSWELL—November 14, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, by the Rev A. Goldwyer Lewis, M.A., Charles John, second son of the late Robert Kidd, Solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Amy Howard, younger daughter of William Tidswell, Accountant-General North Eastern Railway, of Tynmouth Northumberland.

PATEL—TALEYARKHAN—November 14, at Mazagon, Bapuji Sorabji Framji Patel, to Jerbanoo, youngest daughter of Mr Pestonji Jehangir, C I E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—November 6, at Madras, the wife of C J M Salt and Abkari Department, of a daughter.

BURKE—October 29, at Bankipur, the wife of E Burke, Horse Breeding Department, Babugarh, of a son.

CATTELL-JONES—October 27, at Golaghat, Assam, the wife of Dr T Cattell-Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BONSEY—GIDDENS—November 7, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Allen Ramsay, Winifred Gertrude, third daughter of the late James Giddens, Boards Office, to Charles Henry Bonsey, P W I, D U R Railway.

DEATH.

BADHAM—November 9, at Calcutta, Edward Cust Badham, Manager, South British Insurance Company of N Z, aged 27.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

A REPORT of the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department in which the name of Tantia Bhil does not appear seems like a performance of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The report before us relates to the year 1888, when Tantia Bhil's way of life had fallen into the sere and yellow leaf. He was suffering from fever, he tells us, during a great part of the time; old age was coming upon him, and other people were climbing to the bad eminence from which he had perforce begun to descend. But as there were strong men before Agamemnon, so there were thugs and dacoits in India last year who were able to maintain the glory of their profession while Tantia Bhil was less busy than usual. The record shows that the Department is still far from having become a superfluous survival, and that the hoary old thug in a prison hospital whom Sir William Hunter once introduced to English readers as the solitary representative of an extinct profession was by no means the last of his kind. The report, moreover, covers only a portion of the Indian Continent, that is to say, Hyderabad, and the Native States in Central India and in Rajputana. Outside this area dacoits have not ceased to put themselves in evidence, and it is a pity that the reports of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department do not exhibit the results of similar operations in British territory and in Native States, where crime of this sort is looked after by the ordinary police and the political agencies. The 441 cases of dacoity mentioned in this report must be understood, however, as having occurred only in the States included in the Agencies of Central India and Rajputana, and in Hyderabad and the Berars. The total shows an increase of seventy-two cases over the year before, but a diminution of about a lakh and a half in the value of the property stolen. The increase was in Central India and in Hyderabad, the Rajputana States showing a considerable improvement. But the statistics are not put forward very confidently. Colonel Henderson does not believe the Meywar Durbar when it confesses to only one dacoity during a whole year, and there seems to be good ground for his scepticism. The Durbars, of course, are not inclined to boast of their dacoits, and we can well understand their modest way of writing down dacoities as mere highway robberies. The Oriental preference for prophesying smooth things in part accounts for this; but the chief reason for it is that there is nothing that gives a State a more prominent place in the black list of the Foreign Office than the merest suspicion of remissness in dealing with dacoits and outlaws. Dacoity, it may be easily understood, by no means exists in ratio with the importance of States. The depredations reported from Bundelkhand, for example, which totalled up to nearly a lakh of rupees, must have represented a very considerable percentage upon the revenue of that group of States. One small State, so little known to fame that the mention of it prompts a reference to the map of India, is distinguished by a single dacoity, the property captured in which is reported to have been worth over sixty-seven thousand rupees. There seem, indeed, to be grounds for laying it down as a general proposition that the smaller the State in which the dacoits find a happy hunting ground the higher is the ratio of the loot to the revenue of the State.

The Department appears to work under difficulties of various kinds, and the editing of the "Selections from the Records" which the Foreign Office exercises does not prevent Colonel Henderson from crying aloud, no matter who may be offended by his complaints. The Department seems to have a fixed belief that it does not meet with as hearty a co-operation, either from British or Native authorities, as it is entitled to. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for example, Colonel Henderson plainly avows that while there is a very unsatisfactory prevalence of crime, the local authorities are not well disposed towards the Department, "no doubt resenting its exposure of their shortcomings." A reference is also made to an order issued by the Governor-General's Agent stopping the Departmental officials in the middle of their inquiries into the proceedings of the dacoits in Jhansi and on the Gwalior-Datia Frontier. But the most serious complaints that Colonel Henderson makes have reference to the action or inaction of the Native Durbars. A black mark is put against Bhurtpore, which is accused of giving refuge to criminals and of not helping the Department as it should do. Of other of the Rajputana States it is complained that they do not report the more serious cases, which only come to light when the authorities are asked to verify information acquired independently by the Department. This is a serious charge, and one which cannot very well be left as it stands. Where neglect of this kind is systematic and persistent the most suitable measure for the Government to take will be to increase the strength of the Department in and around the State, and to charge the cost upon the negligent administrations. The *Pax Britannica* must be enforced, even if the enforcement of it entails measures that may at first sight seem harsh, and the Supreme Government need be the less reluctant to resort to measures of this kind, seeing that the first to profit by them would be the States to which they were applied. In some cases the dacoits profit not only by the silence of the native authorities but by the niggardliness of the administrations. In Central India, where even magistrates have been proved to be accomplices of Tantia Bhil, the police have sometimes adopted an attitude of more than benevolent neutrality to dacoits. Colonel Henderson names certain States where the police stations are a rendezvous for dacoits. Where the police are poorly paid they eke out the wages of starvation by the rewards of violence and dishonesty. A sepoy in one of the States of Central India, asked how he managed to live on his pay, told an approver that he managed very well, because he committed robberies and dacoities in company with ten or twelve others. Something of the same kind was brought to light in the inquiries which led some time since to the assumption of the administration of a misgoverned State by the Bombay Government. The police had a wretched pittance, but they found it profitable to buy their office at more than a year's purchase. Colonel Henderson declares plainly that the underpaid Vilayeti sepoys employed in parts of Central India are the curse of the country, and that they are at the bottom of all the crimes that are committed. It seems to us that where this is the case the Government of India should quickly make up their minds whether the States themselves, or the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, are to devise measures for the detection of this class of crimes. Where the local authorities have scandalously and notoriously failed in their duty in this regard, the Department should be strengthened. Where the complicity of officials is proved, as it seems to have been in Tonk and in certain of the Rajputana States, there can be little doubt as to the course that the Government should pursue.

It is a necessity of the problem that the Thuggee and Dacoity Department have to solve that the agency of approvers should be resorted to. Without this the great network of Thuggee could not have been destroyed in the first half of the century. "Set a thief to catch a thief" is a motto which cannot well be lost sight of when bands of criminals working in concert and in secrecy have to be broken up. The end must be held to justify the means when we read of a depot of approvers being maintained at Jubbulpore, of whom 37 are employed for the detection of thuggee and 118 for dacoity. That the widespread character of the organization of these classes which Sleeman and Meadows Taylor have so graphically illustrated has not yet disappeared, is evident from more than one circumstance which Colonel Henderson has brought to notice. The capture of more than 350 dacoits in Gwalior alone last August is a case in point, and yet more noteworthy evidence in the same direction was supplied from this Presidency. The Bombay mofussil police have discovered two bands of Cabulees in the Godhra District, who have accomplices in Central India, and there seems to be no doubt that Godhra has served as a mart for loot plundered in the Central Indian States. A familiar chapter in the "Confessions of a Thug" seems to be re-enacted in this interesting incident. On the whole, dacoits seem to have fared badly of late. Tantia Bhil's capture is a dramatic incident which will tell heavily upon the enterprise of his class. In Western India the long struggle between the dacoits and the police has virtually ended, and very much in favour of the police. The operations which Major Humfrey has for the past two or three years superintended in Kathiawar have yielded results which have relieved some of the States in that province of serious anxiety. Elsewhere some important additions to the ranks of approvers must have persuaded a good many of the marauding class that dacoity is not a paying profession. One of the Rajputana Agency Courts has shown scruples about convicting men on the evidence of approvers, but since an officer of the Department has been told off "to conduct the prosecution in the next case submitted to the Court, in order that he might fully explain the procedure of the Department," little difficulties of that kind are not likely to stand in the way of Rajputana dacoits meeting with their deserts. One man in Dholepore gaol confesses to twenty-three cases; an accomplice in Gwalior gaol confirms his confession, and between the two they manage to get over forty names added to the register. Further inquiries lead to the enlistment of two more approvers, and so the list of dacoits is in the end enriched by the names of two hundred men who have been busy upon the frontiers of Gwalior, Dholepore, and Bhurtpore for some time past. The Gwalior Durbar, which had been severely reported upon by Sir Lepel Griffin for its negligence in dealing with dacoits, and which had made things much too comfortable for depredators taking refuge from British territory, seems to have turned over a new leaf. The chief offenders seem to be the smaller States, and here the remedy would seem to be an assumption of a larger control by the Department itself.

THERE is a not unimportant conflict of evidence as to the conditions under which the fire in Apollo Street was dealt with. Mr. Tomlinson, who is a careful observer, and speaks as an eye-witness whose special duty it was to get the facts exactly on record, has reported to the Municipal Standing Committee that from eighteen minutes to twelve on Monday night until the time at which the fire was subdued there was a uniform pressure of water—the highest pressure that the Malabar Hill Reservoir can give. It will be seen therefore that Mr. Tomlinson does not confirm the prevailing belief that the supply of water was even from the first inadequate. Whatever may be the ultimate finding on that point, however, and whether or not the cause of inability to restrict the area of the fire is to be found in shortness of water-supply and inadequate pressure, there is more than enough in the report of the water-works engineer to show that the provision for dealing with fires in Bombay is seriously defective. Mr. Tomlinson indicates seven hydrants within eight hundred feet of the fire which, though each of them would have fed a steam fire-engine, had to remain unused for want of stand pipes and hose, besides five smaller ones. He also confirms the complaints that have been heard of the insufficiency of hose, and makes various suggestions which the Standing Committee will fortunately have an opportunity of considering carefully between now and their next meeting. Whether the pressure was at its maximum or not the fact remains that there was a difficulty in throwing water higher than the second story of the building, and that the means at the disposal of the brigade were insufficient to meet the emergency. The public will accept the statement made by the Municipal Commissioner as an assurance that the defects revealed in the recent fire will be carefully inquired into. The staff of trained firemen, as we indicated the other day need strengthening, and the necessity of this and of other provisions for the efficiency of the brigade has not escaped the attention of the responsible authorities. There is reason to hope, indeed, that a catastrophe which has so strikingly demonstrated the shortcomings of our provision against fire will lead to a better state of things.

IT having been decided to secure the services of an expert in sanitary engineering for the solution of certain problems in relation to the sewerage of Bombay, communications were made by the Municipal Commissioner with London, in accordance with the resolution recently passed by the Corporation. A telegram has been received stating that Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., who has been engaged in the construction of works of great extent in England and notably in Croydon, is at present at Cairo with a view to the improvement of the sanitary condition of that city, which leaves a great deal to be desired. Mr. Baldwin Latham is prepared to come to Bombay for two months for a fee of £2,000. Mr. Mansergh, C. E., is another English authority who has given special attention to water-works and sewerage, and in collaboration with Mr. Mellis, C.E., elaborated a grand scheme for the drainage on a better system of the towns on the banks of the Thames above London, the cost of which was deemed too heavy for their resources. This eminent specialist is at present in Melbourne to consult with the municipal engineers as to the best means of providing for the adequate drainage of that growing city. Hitherto the drains have been wide open gulleys between the broad asphalted side-walks and the broader roadways, while cess-pools which constitute an even greater nuisance, are in universal use behind the houses. For his services in assisting in devising means for improving this state of things Mr. Mansergh receives for his five weeks' stay in Melbourne £4,000. On his return via India to England where he is always in request to give evidence as an expert before Parliamentary Committees, Mr. Mansergh would probably be able to give the Bombay Corporation the benefit of his experience as a sanitary engineer. At a recent meeting of the Corporation one of the members mentioned encouragingly that there is nothing in the Municipal Act to forbid the payment of three thousand rupees or even of ten thousand rupees a month for the services of an engineer. There is no clause in the Act which forbids the payment of ten times that amount, and there seems to be no law either to prevent a scientific expert from claiming and obtaining sums that might satisfy even the dreams of avarice which we have been taught to associate with the earthly happiness of wealthy brewers.

THE warmly appreciative words in which the Commander-in-Chief sped the 28th Bombay Native Infantry on their departure for the Chin Expedition would supply a fitting retort, if retort were needed, to Sir Charles Dilke's thoughtless attempt to disparage the Bombay Army. The Duke is not in the habit of paying insincere compliments, and he would never be unmindful of Louis the Fourteenth's excellent precedent when he told one of his marshals on setting out on a campaign that his praises should be held in reserve until the war was over. But the 28th has antecedents—recent antecedents if Sir Charles Dilke had taken the trouble to recall them—and the record of its service in the Eastern Soudan in 1885 would supply very solid ground for the Duke of Connaught's encouraging words yesterday, and as solid confutation of Sir Charles Dilke's notion that Bombay troops know their drill, but cannot fight well. The Regiment starts upon the campaign with the good wishes of all who know what excellent work it is capable of.

THE account which we publish elsewhere of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BAKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking yesterday at a dinner given by the Bakers' Society at Birmingham, said he believed that a period of great prosperity has begun; and he urged employers to give workmen the full share thereof.

MR. HICKSBEACH ON THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Mr. Hicksbeach, in a speech at Bristol yesterday, said he fervently hoped that a fusion of Conservatives and Unionists would be effected before the next elections, under the name of the Unionist Party. Any minister, he said, was ready to resign in order to admit the Unionist leaders into the Cabinet.

THE LONDON BAKERS' STRIKE.

The principal master-bakers have yielded to the men's demands.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

ROME, Nov. 13.

Emperor William has left Mouza for Innspruck.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE 28TH BOMBAY N. I. REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief this morning inspected the 28th Bombay Infantry Pioneers prior to their leaving to-day for the Chin-Lushai Expedition. At eight o'clock, the men were on the ground under the command of Colonel Westmacott; half-an-hour later the Duke of Connaught rode up, accompanied by his staff, and the soldiers were put through various manœuvres, finishing up with a march-past, with colours flying. At the conclusion the officers and colours were brought to the front. Colonel Westmacott then, addressing the Commander-in-Chief, said that, as a Pioneer regiment ceased to carry colours he had to ask his Royal Highness, on behalf of the officers and men of the regiment, to receive the old colours which they had carried twenty-five years, and under which they had fought two campaigns. He thought there would be no more fitting place to deposit them than over the monument erected to Colonel Singleton at St. Mary's Church, Poona. Colonel Singleton had spent all his service in the regiment as Adjutant and Commanding Officer, and to his teaching and training the regiment owes the high character it bore.

In reply the Duke of Connaught said he had great pleasure in acceding to Colonel Westmacott's request. After alluding to the splendid record of services of the Regiment in Afghanistan and Suakin, drawing up closer to the men, his Royal Highness addressed a few words of encouragement to them in Hindustanee, which translated ran as follows:—

I am very glad to meet you before your departure for the Chin Expedition, and hope you will meet with every success. I feel confident you will all display that bravery and readiness in the discharge of your duties that this regiment has always shown. This is the second occasion on which I have addressed you, and I regret to say that after to-day in all probability I will not meet you again. I shall always remember this regiment, as no regiment serving under my command has ever shown greater loyalty, or done better service than you have.

The men were then dismissed, and the Duke departed.

To night at 11-30 the regiment leaves Poona.

PRINCE VICTOR AT POLO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

A scratch polo match was arranged privately between the Prince's staff and a team of the Royal Fusiliers. The Prince's team was as follows:—The Prince, Captain Harvey, Mr. DeLisle, and Captain Hanwell. The Fusiliers:—Messrs. Hickie, Fowler Butler, England, and Waller. Harvey was not on the Prince's staff, but owing to Halford's indisposition, took his place. In the first quarter the Prince's team got the best, taking two goals. In the second quarter the Prince and Harvey played well, getting used to the sticks; but the soldiers equalised, and the scores resulted in three to love. In the third quarter the game was very quick; the Fusiliers got three against one; in the next the Fusiliers coming up well together in an even round, which resulted in their favour, scored three against two. The Fusiliers tried hard to equalise matters, but the Prince's team playing well, remained unaltered. The Prince and Harvey, though on strange ponies made a capital show. At the conclusion, the team was hospitably entertained by the soldiers.

PREPARATIONS AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Sub-committees have been appointed in connection with the reception of Prince Albert Victor; and there is every probability of a grand reception, about Rs. 3,000 being already subscribed.

CHANGE OF APPOINTMENTS ON THE VICEREGAL STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

Major Rowan, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, will shortly revert to his regimental duty, his time on the Viceregal staff having expired.

Captain Brasier Creagh, now extra Aide-de-Camp, will succeed him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT KABUL.

News has reached Lahore of a destructive fire at Kabul in a large serai frequented by travellers. The damage is estimated at five lakhs of rupees.

CAPITAL SENTENCE ON TANTIA BHEEL CONFIRMED.

The Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, has confirmed the sentence of death passed on Tantia Bheel, whose only resource now is to appeal for clemency to the Viceroy.

THE CHENAB BRIDGE.

Efforts are being made to complete the Chenab bridge by January, with a view to its being opened by Prince Albert Victor, ten spans being already completed.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRINCE VICTOR.

The Municipal Corporation of Calcutta will probably sanction the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for the entertainment of Prince Albert Victor in that city.

BLACKSMITH LALCHUND TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 14.

Lalchund, blacksmith, who killed Bainy, maistry carpenter, lately, was sentenced to-day to transportation for life by the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Indore. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, being most ably defended by Mr. Mohendranath Chatterjee. The assessors Raibahadur Anundin and Lalla Rasick Bihary thought the prisoner had killed the deceased, but was under the influence of an intoxicating drug, *majoom*, administered without his knowledge. The judge disagreeing, convicted the accused of murder, but under the circumstances sentenced him to transportation for life. The prisoner appeals.

THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION VISITED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Chief of Miraj visited the Poona Native Institution yesterday and expressed themselves satisfied with the progress and efficient management of the school. The Chief of Miraj left Poona to-day; and the Maharajah of Kolhapur leaves to-morrow.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 14.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Assam, with homeward Indian mails of 8th instant, arrived here at 1 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

The MacIvor Line s.s. Niagara left here to-day at 2 a.m., and will be due in Bombay at 2 a.m. on the 16th.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market was firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1⅛
8¼ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	87¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68⅝
4½ per cent. "	71
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
Bar Silver	43 11-16d. per oz.

THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

The crowds who used to stand watching the erection of the switchback track on the piece of ground opposite the old Police Court building, were enlightened as to the real nature of the structure on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Hoare invited the public to come and have a ride on the queer-looking cars. Before this all sorts of wild tales were abroad, and people used to stand on the trees opposite and exchange ideas on the subject. Some contended that it was a huge trap to snare wild beasts in, others that it was a sort of gymnasium, and others again that it was an aviary. A few days before the completion of the work a municipal sweeper, who sweeps the road in the vicinity, was informed on unquestionable authority that an *ag-gharry* was to be run there, and he took great delight in enlightening the erring public. Those who visited the enclosure on Wednesday, however, and there was a goodly number there, saw two immense wooden structures built in curves of varying sizes. A car, which is simply a set of benches on wheels, is let go from one end of the track, and with a rapid run descends at a great rate to almost the level of the ground. It then ascends again, goes on ascending and descending till the first line of rises and dips is past. The car is then switched on to the other line, and returns in a similar manner from whence it started. There are four of these "dips" altogether, one of which is a very big one, and when descending one experiences the peculiar sensation felt when swinging very light on a forty-foot swing. The double line is about 500 feet long; but the return journey is accomplished in less than a couple of minutes, including stoppage, which gives an idea of the rapidity of the motion. The exercise is very exhilarating, and cannot but be healthful. That a good portion of the Bombay public have taken a fancy to the new pastime was amply testified to by the manner in which the visitors on Wednesday chose to be "switchbacked." In the afternoon there were tugs-of-war between the Marine Battalion, 4th Rifles, the R.A. Artillery, and Gloster Regiment, the teams of the Marine Battalion and Royal Artillery being victorious, won Rs. 20 each. All evening and well into the night the bands of the B. V. Rifles and B. B. and C. I. Volunteers played selections of music.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.—Pressure has changed somewhat irregularly, but has risen over the greater part of Northern India, Burma, and the west coast, but has fallen over the western half of the Bay. In the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces changes are generally slight or moderate. Readings are high in the Punjab, and low over the Bay, where the depression probably exists. Strong east wind continues over Diamond Island, and variable winds over Bengal. Elsewhere the directions are similar to those reported yesterday. The mean temperature remains low everywhere, except Burma, Bengal, North-West Provinces and Madras. Rain is falling around the head of the Bay, and the weather is unsettled over the Bay.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawar, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Durand, infant and nurse	Mr H[illegible]n.
	Mrs [illegible]orth
Mrs Nicholson	Mrs Horsman, child and infant
Mrs P Harrison and infant	
Miss Harrison	Miss Abbott
Miss Jozzie Harrison	Mrs Holt
Miss Emily Harrison	Earl of Eglinton
Miss Ada Harrison	Mr and Mrs Hudson
Mr J C Molony	Mr J Whyte

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs Ponsonby	Mr C R Hawkins
Mr W Piggott	Mr W Brown
Mr A Indowice	Mr J Richards
Lieut J J Jones Parry	Colonel Gurdon
Mr and Mrs D Hundley	

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr W Indowice.

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr L J Auria.

FOR ADEN.

H R H The Commander-in-Chief	Col Cavaye
	Brigade Genl C B Knowles
Col Jopp	Capt Fergusson.
Col Greig	Lieut H D Merewether
Col Merriman	

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Siam, Captain Weighell, 22nd November 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W Williams, Mr J Dixon, Mr H A D Phillips, Miss Chesney and Miss Chapman.

FOR MARSEILLES—Rev and Mrs A Lewis and child, and Col and Mrs H B Hanna.

Per s. s. Oceana, Captain P. S. Tomlin, 29th November 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Rev Sir J Phillips, Bart, Lady Phillips, Mr C A Daniell, Miss Daniell, Mrs Woodburn, Col and Mrs H M Vibart, Mrs A G Beeble, Mrs Nanni, Col McNaughton, Col T Graham and Mrs Stewart and infant, Mr L F Robertson, Mr and Mrs James, Revd W E Scott, Mr and Mrs W Craik, and Miss Craik.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Childers, infant and nurse, Mr and Mrs H J Clubbe, Sister Katherine, Mr Mudge, Mr J Gabbott.

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr C Howland.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 12 was 421, a death-rate of 22·70 per thousand per annum, as against 473 or 25·20 the corresponding period of the previous year, and 422 or 26·29, the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 104 died from fevers; 1, leprosy; 4 dropsy; 68, phthisis; 47, affections of the nervous system; 64, affections of the respiratory organs; 14, diarrhœa, 10, dysentery; 24, still-born; 38, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list shows; Buddhist or Jain, 18; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 196; Hindu outcaste, 27; Musalman, 119; Parsi 14; Native Christian, 11; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; Negro African, 1; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 328, 11 over the average.

INDIAN DAIRY COMMISSION.

MR. H. A. HOWMAN, of the "Indian Dairy Commission," gave a very interesting exhibition on Wednesday evening, in the ground floor of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.'s building, of the process of separating cream from milk by the Laval Separator. In the room were collected all the accessories at an English dairy, which were inspected with much interest by the ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to be present.

Mr. Henry A. Howman, who was introduced to the company assembled, among whom was the Prime Minister of Baroda and *suite*, by Mr. W. M. Macdonald, said that before proceeding to the practical part of the evening's business, he would just say a few words. He said that in England they had established dairy schools for the purpose of meeting the wants of dairy work. The Government there had given a grant of £5,000, which was distributed in proportion to the work which was being done by the dairy schools, the result of which had been an enormous increase and improvement in the making of cheese and butter. The Americans had quite run them out of the market as far as cheese was concerned; but now, as cheese-making was done upon a proper scientific basis, instead of by rule of thumb, they were getting back the cheese trade. Their butter-making had improved in England, and, as it was thought that the same methods of manufacture could be applied in India as in England, he had been asked to come out here for six months to make full enquiries, by the makers of the machines whose work he was to exhibit and by the Dairy Supply Commission. He had called at the India Office before he started and had seen Sir Charles Bernard, who had been much struck with the idea of dairy education in India. When he came out to India he had called on Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture for Bombay, who had done all in his power to assist him. He had placed some native pupils at his disposal, and with these he had formed a sort of travelling dairy, acquainting himself with the habits and methods of manufacturing butter by the people of the country, their methods of utilizing milk in the manufacture of sweetmeats, and what was really in the probable future was that if improved results could be shown from the use of the separator the Government might be induced, if the want was shown, to establish dairy schools and travelling dairies for the purpose of showing people in India how to manage their dairies on improved methods and make them more profitable to themselves. To do that he had brought out those machines. He also had a complete collection of dairy utensils, illustrative of an English dairy as it should be fitted up. There were separators for hand and for steam power, refrigerators for cooling the milk to preserve it, butter churns &c., &c.

The process of manufacture may be thus explained. The milk as it comes from the cow is put into a tin receiver, which is fastened on to one of the separators. A handle is then turned, slowly at first and gradually more rapidly, which turns a cog which, in its turn, acts on a cylinder inside. This cylinder, when the handle is turned at the rate of 40 revolutions a minute, revolves at the rate of 6,000 a minute. When the machine is worked at this rate the cream from twelve gallons of milk can be skimmed in an hour. Two tin tubes are fastened to the upper portion of the machine, which lead into separate pails, the cream flowing into one pail and the skimmed milk into another. By being enabled to skim the milk in this manner a start of about twenty-four hours in England and twelve hours in India is obtained before fermentation or souring. In India the cream is only a tenth part of the milk, so that when anything is required to be done with it a much smaller quantity than under ordinary circumstances has to be dealt with. The separated milk is perfectly good—as good as the new milk, and is fit for any purpose that the Indians might require it. Indeed for drinking it is better than the unseparated milk. In India most of the sweets are manufactured out of a thickened milk called *mawa* and it was considered that this could not be manufactured out of the separated milk. Mr. Howman, after several experiments is confident that he can under all circumstances get exactly the same proportion of *mawa* out of this separated milk as can be got out of the ordinary milk. As regards the manufacture of ghee too, an improvement can be made. In England 25 per cent. more butter can be got out of a given quantity of milk that has been separated than out of the skimmed in the ordinary way. If that can be done in England it can be done here and the ghee-maker would only have to use the cream, which is only one-tenth of the milk, leaving the separated milk for making *mawa* instead of being as now practically wasted.

Mr. Howman set a couple of his *hand* separators to work, which in a few minutes separated the cream from the milk. The milk was then put over an ingeniously-constructed refrigerator, which can cool milk down to any temperature in a short time and explained that perhaps the most important part played by the refrigerator is in the complete aeration of the milk. The sudden cooling driving off all the odours of the cow and making the buffalo milk which usually has a strong taste quite pure and free from all taint.

Mr. Howman expressed the hope during the evening that at a future occasion every one—both ladies and gentlemen—in Bombay who may be interested in a pure milk-supply, will attend. Every one must be interested in India where the milk is absolutely the necessary of life to a large section of the community. To Europeans the supply of fresh cream and pure butter free from the curd that is always present when butter is made from whole milk is one of great importance, and the luxury of being able to get fresh cream in a few minutes is invaluable. The great advantage of getting separated milk for use in hospitals and for invalids is one that will be much appreciated by doctors.

Mr. Howman intends to go on to Poona and he hopes with the assistance of the authorities to obtain results in ghee-making that may be of immense value to the Government in the future when the question of public instruction in dairy work and the utilization of the different products of milk may be attempted.

We are requested to say that visitors at the dairy at the above building will be welcomed, and matters in connection with dairying explained after 4-30 each day.

THE POONA REVIEW.

AN Army order issued by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, 12th November, says:—"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, desires to communicate to the Major-General commanding and the troops composing the Poona Division, his entire satisfaction with their appearance, and the steadiness and precision with which the movements were carried out at this morning's parade. His Royal Highness is much gratified that the first parade in India witnessed by his nephew, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, should have been composed of troops serving under his immediate command, and it affords him great pleasure to inform them that an excellent impression was made on the mind of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, in respect to the various arms of the service, including the Poona Volunteers serving in this Presidency, by this morning's inspection."

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held on Tuesday next, the 19th inst., at 5 p. m., in the Town Hall, when the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q. C Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy, will preside. Mr. Scoble, who is accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, C. S. I, also a member of the Governor General's Council, is expected to arrive from Quetta *via* Kurrachee, on the 15th inst. During their stay in Bombay they will be the guests of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.

MR. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR writes:—"I noticed in your paper with reference to the late fire at Apollo Street, that the loss through the fire to my premises caused a damage to the extent of Rs. 80,000, and that the damage is fully covered by insurance. This is not correct. My property has been insured for Rs. 2,25,000, and the amount of loss by fire has not yet been ascertained."

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

IN spite of rival attractions Mr. Simmons, the proprietor of the Columbia Skating Rink was able to attract something like two thousand of the Bombay public on Wednesday night. A detailed account of the building and arrangements have already appeared in these columns, so all that need be said on that point is that the Japanese decoration looked even prettier than we anticipated. At 8-30 p. m. on Wednesday the doors of the rink were thrown open and there was an immediate rush for seats. At first people seemed a bit backward to exhibit themselves on skates, but this feeling gradually wore off and before eleven o'clock three hundred pairs of skates had been hired out. A great deal of amusement was afforded to the onlookers by the awkward attempts at skating by some of the beginners. Given a smooth floor and a good pair of skates, any one with the least idea of walking straight can skate, and though rinking is not quite so easily accomplished as skating on ice the art is readily acquired. If the unskilled will only try they will find that the pleasure of gliding smoothly along more than repays the few preliminary bumps. A fall on wood does not hurt nearly so much as on asphalte or concrete as many skaters who were present on Wednesday night would testify, for falls were plentiful. Of course the sudden contact with the wood is rather less pleasant than a fall on the ice would have been, for whereas in the latter case the skater glides along and thus breaks the force of the fall, in the former he remains precisely where he falls until some good Samaritan lends a helping hand. But at the new rink which was opened on Wednesday night the floor is so good and the choice of skates so wide that one, utterly ignorant of the art, may learn to skate in a couple of lessons. The pastime is notoriously one of the most health-giving as well as the most pleasant. Long before the time for closing arrived many who had been the clumsiest of the clumsy when first going on to the rink were able to balance themselves very fairly. So that those who know nothing about "the art of patinage" need not feel in the least timid, and may be assured that a very little practice will give them a command over the skates. Some Parsee, Mahomedan, and Hindoo gentlemen ventured on Wednesday, and though some of them had one or two falls, they were not discouraged. The ladies would not be tempted till a late hour, but when a lead was given several of the fair sex were induced to join the gentlemen, and added in no small degree to the variety and brilliance of the scene. Mr. Simmons intends shortly to have races, carnivals, full-dress evenings, and polo matches at the rink, and judging from the interest taken by the public in the skating we have no doubt that the Columbia will be as popular and successful in Bombay as it has been in Calcutta and the eighteen other places at which similar structures have been erected. One good feature of the present undertaking we would impress upon the public, which is that at all hazards the proprietors intend to keep the rink select and the slightest inclination to horseplay or disorder will be promptly suppressed. To afford amusement to all classes however Mr. Simmons has decided upon holding one night a week as a popular night on which reduced charges will be made. The secret of his unparalleled success in Calcutta lay in this fact, and it was everywhere admitted that the Columbia rinks wherever they have been established have answered their legitimate purpose. There is every reason to believe that the rink will remain as worthy of patronage as it has begun. Every effort will be made to keep its attractions fresh, and if it do not succeed the fault will certainly not be Mr. Simmons.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, Commander J. R. E. Pattison, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth. The vessel called at Queenstown on the 18th Oct., Malta 31st Oct., and Suez on 2nd Nov., on her way, and she brought 73 officers, 25 ladies, 7 children, 1,270 European rank and file, 41 women, and 56 children of different regiments. The weather experienced on the voyage was very pleasant. In the Suez Canal she passed the Royal yacht Osborne and H. M. S. Agamemnon. On 4th November she passed the troopship Crocodile, homeward bound. The Euphrates will leave Bombay on the 23rd inst. for England.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Lieut H T Nickolls, 17th Lancers	2nd Lieut C Mc M Davis, 2nd R Sussex
Major and Mrs G W M Turnbull, R H A	2nd Lieut H B O Caddington, 1st Hampshire
2nd Lieut R A Skipwith, R I Artillery	2nd Lieut T H Pigeon, 2nd Hampshire
2nd Lieut A H Goldie, R I Artillery	Lieut-Col H D Wade Dalton, 2nd Middlesex
2nd Lieut G F Bishop, R I Artillery	2nd Lieut N E Money, 1st R I Irish Fus
2nd Lieut G G Woods, R I Artillery	2nd Lieut Sir H B Hill, Bart, 1st R I Irish Fus
2nd Lieut R C Coats, R I Artillery	2nd Lieut A G Maxwell, 1st R I Irish Fus
2nd Lieut C C North, R I Artillery	Lieut and Mrs C W B Farrant, 2nd Mans Fus
2nd Lieut G F Dixon, R I Artillery	2nd Lieut C H Price, 1st R I Dublin Fus
2nd Lieut H E Valintin, R I Artillery	Lieut H A P Lindsay, 1st W India
2nd Lieut G E L Bruce, R I Artillery	Surg-Maj D C G Bourns, Med Staff
2nd Lieut H M Thomas, R I Artillery	Surg and Mrs H E W Barrington, Med Staff
2nd Lieut G G K Duff, R I Artillery	Surg and Mrs G F Poynder and two children, Med Staff
Lieut W P Alexander, 21st S Div, R A	Surg A R S Anderson, I M Dept
Lieut and Qr-Mr J S Dyke, 2nd R W Surrey	Surg J T Calvert, I M Dept
2nd Lieut F C Turner, 3rd North Fusirs	Wife of Surg H N V Harrington and child, I M Dept
2nd Lieut H L S Mac Lean, 3rd North Fusirs	Wife of Capt C W Park and two children, 2nd Devonshire
2nd Lieut W B Wright, 3rd North Fusirs	Sister-in-law of Capt Barclay (Miss Greenwood), 2nd Bedford
Lieut C V W Lyne, 1st Liverpool Regt	Wife of Capt Etheridge, 2nd Derby
2nd Lieut R J Montresor, 3rd Somerset L I	Wife of Vet Surg Dibben and child, Vet Estab
2nd Lieut E R Foord, 1st R I Irish Regt	Wife of Lieut G S Morris, Bo S Corps
Capt F Amber, 2nd Lanc Fus	Wife of Capt G E Even and child, Bo S Corps
2nd Lieut H S Shaw, 2nd Lanc Fus	Revd R F Collins, Chaplain
2nd Lieut A S Cabbe, 2nd S W Borderers	Mr C E Warner (Captain's guest)
Capt C J E A McArthur, 1st K O Scott Bord	
2nd Lieut H E Norman, 2nd N Regt	
Surg W L Lane, Med Staff	

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

2nd Lieut F G Collins, 17th Lancers	Capt R J B Parkinson, 2nd Glouster
Lieut E Malcolmson, 2nd R W Surrey	Capt R H St L Clarke, 1st Worcester
2nd Lieut T E Plowden, 2nd R W Surrey	Lieut H O Parr, 1st E Surrey
2nd Lieut L M Crafts, 2nd R W Surrey	Lieut F H Chapman, 1st D Cornwall L I
2nd Lieut J E D Pinney, 2nd R I Warwick	Lieut S Nicholson, 1st D Cornwall L I
Capt C W Park, 2nd Devon	Capt C C Cavendish, 2nd Highd L I
Lieut S Geoghegan, 1st R I Irish	Surg-Maj H Stannard, Med Staff

FROM MALTA.

Capt C G Phipps Hornby, 11th S D, R A	Capt K F Cockburn, 31st Div R A
Capt M M Weekes, 11th S D, R A	Lieut G R M Church 31st Div R A
Lieut W H Boyd, 11th S D, R A	Lieut A F S Scott, 31st Div R A
Lieut E M J Robertson, 11th S D, R A	Capt and Mrs H Fortescue, 17th Lancers
Major and Mrs R H W Plunkett, 18th S D, R A	2nd Lieut W W C D Bignell, R I Artillery
Lieut G H Greer, 18th S D, R A	Capt and Mrs J C Farrell, 2nd R I Sussex Regt
Lieut C N B Ballard, 18th S D, R A	Lieut W H Brown, 1st R W Kent Regt
Lieut W E Wailes, 18th S D, R A	2nd Lieut J S Dallas, 1st R W Kent Regt

THE HON. C. B. PRITCHARD, C.S.I., has been granted leave on medical certificate for three months.

THE BYCULLA MATRIMONIAL CASE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, the charge against Henrich Tristch, preferred by Carl Rudolph Braemer with misconduct with the latter's wife, was resumed. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Mrs. Braemer.

Mr. Braemer, the complainant, who was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, said: Messrs. Braemer went into the passage at the Colaba Point Battery, those passages were in darkness. They were so dark that you could scarcely see your hand before your face in some places there. The dark places were provided with doors which were not shut. The doors were made of iron bars. If Mr. Smetham was to say that he had been into the passage and could read small print therein that would not be true. I do not know whether the passages are white-washed. The rooms are white-washed, but you cannot see if the passages are white-washed. I have not seen a board near the battery, warning all persons except British officers in uniform from off the grounds. I do not know how many passages there are. I have not taken a plan of the place. Mrs. Braemer entered the first passage. I know the sloping place leading down to the rocks and can swear that Tristch and Mrs. Braemer went beyond that point. I cannot say if any thing improper took place in the battery. I imagine so. I do not know Sergeant Macarthy of the Colombo Police. I was never in Colombo, and had nothing to do with that police officer. I have never been in Rangoon. I never passed myself off as one Baron von Branser. I am going to call the cemetry waiter as a witness. I heard a lover's conversation in Sir Henry Morland's compound behind a mud wall. The height of the wall from the inside is about 3 feet, from the outside it is 7 or 8 feet. I am positive I heard the lover's conversation. There was a very good light under the porch on the night of the 19th instant, when Mrs. Braemer and Mr. Tristch got out of their gharry, and kissed each other. There was no dead buffalo lying on the road on the morning of the 20th ultimo when Mr. Tristch got out of the gharry. He got down because he saw me. My wife was driving the dog-cart at the time. I saw Mr. Tristch hide himself behind the tree. The gharry wallah said: "There is no use for your hiding, they have seen you." It is not true that I struck my wife at that time. On the evening of the 20th I saw them driving together. Mrs. Braemer's mother was not with them, certainly not on the night of the 21st ultimo. I said Mrs. Braemer and Mr. Tristch were at dinner, I cannot say if Mr. Hamilton was there, or Mrs. Barton. This was about 10 p.m. or a little after. I was standing behind a glass cupboard; so one knew that I was there. The accused and my wife went into the bed-room, and the advice I got from three solicitors and one barrister, to keep myself from doing the man any harm I adhered to. I gave no sign or indication to them that I was present to stop them. I consider, as a man and a husband to stand by to see what they were doing, was simply to get proofs, and to get a divorce from my wife. I went to the police station to get witnesses, but they would not come. I know there was no body with Mrs. Braemer when she went to serve a summons on Mr. Tristch. I will call Mr. Levy as my witness if my solicitor advises me. I got two Portuguese from a wine merchant's shop in Meadow Street, whom I am going to call as witnesses. I do not know their names. They are strangers to me. Mrs Levy and Mr. Pelz saw Mr. Tristch kiss my wife. I saw them together. There was a dim light in the next room, but no light in my bed-room. The whole house was dark and this was the only light in the house. On the 23rd ultimo, I went with the Portuguese witnesses who deceived me before, on the 24th October, they went out with Mr. Hamilton. I do not know what happened on that occasion. On the 25th I had two witnesses, Mr. Levy and Mr. Raymor. It all depends upon my solicitor, Mr. Roughton, to call them or not. I know where Mr. Raymor lives, and the other one I can find him when I want him. I took them there. They knew what I wanted them to do. They refused and went away. On the 25th I went with Mr. Pelz. I went to a police inspector, and it depends on Mr. Roughton whether I call him. (Mr. Roughton here stated that he was not going to call him.) I positively state that my wife and Tristch were there. The clothes were lying on a chair. I took no cheese away from the meat-safe that night. Mr. Tristch came to me after that and asked me to come to a settlement, and I told him I wanted in black and white as I wanted a divorce from my wife. I have been charged by my wife's mother for assaulting her servants, and had been fined for it. I have also been bound over to keep the peace.

Re-examined by Mr. Roughton.—Mrs. Braemer's mother occupies a room on the left wing of the house, and Mr. Hamilton's room is the one next to it. Mr. Hamilton, I believe, is living with her, as man and wife. I first became aware that an intimacy had existed between my wife and Mr. Tristch after my return from Poona, on my second visit to that place on the 18th October. And before my return I gave no intimation to my wife on that occasion. On the night of the 4th there was no gharry any where near the compound. About half-past 12 o'clock she left to go out, and returned at 4 o'clock in the morning. Relations between me and Mr. Hamilton were a little strained at this time. I have found the man in the Light-House, and I am going to call him. I was yesterday at Colaba to ascertain about this matter. There were two police inspectors that I went to. I do not know their names, but they were here on the last occasion. On previous occasions I heard and saw and am certain that they misconducted themselves. I had no occasion to inquire of the Portuguese witnesses their names, as I know them.

Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ameen said:—I am a tindal a the Colaba Light House. I am a signal man. From the place I am posted in the office below the light house I can see the Colaba New Battery. It is not finished as yet. I do duty for twenty-four hours every day I sleep there and live in the compound. I see Europeans come there nearly every day. About a month and twelve days' ago a gentleman and a lady came in a dog-cart, near the compound wall of the light-house under a mango tree. On that day I was out, walking up and down. (Witness here points out the defendant and Mrs. Braemer.) They had white clothes on; this was about a quarter to 7 o'clock in the morning. The gentleman had on a helmet with a black puggree. They went towards the cemetry; I do not know how far they went, as I went into the office at that time. I saw them at the battery, once or twice after this. I saw them on the sand at the top of the battery When they went down I could not see them. The wall of the cemetery near by excludes the view of the battery. I have been to the battery myself. The batteries at the front are light, and those at the back are dark. I used to see the carriage stand for about an hour and a quarter, and then leave after that. I first saw the complainant in my compound on that day, and he made signs to me, and jumped over the wall and got into the light house compound, and sat down under a low wall. I then saw the defendant and the lady in the conveyance. The complainant laid down and kept listening to what transpired between the defendant and the lady. The dog-cart was standing close by on the other side of the wall than where complainant was hiding himself. After about 10 or 15 minutes, the dog-cart drove away, and the complainant climbed up a ladder to see where the accused and the lady were going. I afterwards went to the gate of the battery to see what was the fun. I then stood near the gate of the cemetery, sometime afterwards. I saw defendant and the lady come out of the cemetery. The complainant asked me if I saw defendant and a lady on the 19th of October. I said, I did. I saw them there together at Colaba ten or eleven times. I saw them go into the battery two or three times.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming.—I do not remember the day I first saw the accused and the lady. I give the date as told by complainant. It was on the 19th October I saw them for the last time. I always saw them in the morning. By guess I saw them ten or eleven times. They always came there in the same sort of a gharry which was a dog-cart. Any person may come into the compound of the light-house, but a permit is necessary to go up the light house. A man from the steps where the blue flag is could see the passages clearly at the battery. Men are at work at the battery from 8 a. m. to 5 and 6 p. m. every day. I did not see any one coming there early this morning. On one occasion I asked the coachman who they were in order to ascertain if he was a *sahib* of my department. The coachman then told me that the lady was the daughter of an undertaker, and he also told me that the lady drove alone, and that the *sahib* joined her in the Fort.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to this day at 2-30 p. m.

THE HON. MR. K. T. TELANG did not take his seat on the bench of the High Court yesterday, as the patent of his appointment has not yet been received in Bombay. It will probably arrive next week.

MR. A. B. STEWARD, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

THE PRINCE IN POONA.

THE TORCH-LIGHT TATTOO.

NEVER before we suppose has there been witnessed in India an illumination on the scale provided on Wednesday night by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in honour of their illustrious nephew Prince Albert Victor. It was an entertainment got up specially for the young Prince, and it was certainly the finest display of welcome accorded to him. It was a torch light tattoo, in which all the bands in the garrison were massed together and played for the delectation of Prince Albert Victor, and the numerous guests of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. At about 9-30 P. M., the massed bands of the Poona Division, comprising light regiments viz. 1st Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Prince of Wales Own Grenadiers, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, 9th Bombay Infantry, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, 26th Bombay Infantry and 28th Pioneers, fell in at the Polo ground. About half an hour after the torches being lit the band struck up instantaneously and the march to Magdala House began. Drum-Major G. M. Collins stalked ahead with majestic step, leading the procession, the drums and fifes of the Royal Fusiliers having first place in it. The crowds that followed the massed bands were thick and showed no little amount of enthusiasm. Very soon after was seen from the grounds of the Duke of Connaught's residence a mass of musicians playing choice airs amidst a glow of resplendent light, and their entrance, with torches blazing and music playing into the grounds, was a sight worth seeing.

Some time prior to this carriages by the score and pedestrians by hundreds came flocking in to see the entertainment provided by the hospitality of their Royal Highnesses. The illumination that met the vision was simply superb. The whole of the large compound in which is situated the residence of the Commander-in-Chief was a sea of light. The eye could not properly take in the magnificent panorama that met it. Thousands of lights of different kinds and varied hues, red, green, blue and white, shone out with a brilliancy that converted his Royal Highness's residence into a fairy palace. Along the approaches lights glimmered brightly, and in front of Magdala House elaborate marquee were put up as refreshment and receiving rooms, a fine shamiana in front serving as audience chamber of his Royal Highness Prince Victor. From the shamiana westwards for a considerable distance chairs were placed for the convenience of the general public, and they were occupied by the large number of ladies. Soon after the arrival of the massed Bands native officers of the garrison were presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, who displayed great interest in the officers' careers, inquiring especially regarding the officers who wore medals. The massed bands then struck up a grand military tattoo, being conducted by Mr. Millman

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. C. BREWIN, B. V. R., has permission to resign his commission.

SURGEON-MAJOR PARKER, Lieutenant Heyman, and Captain Aplin, have been permitted to return to duty.

MAJOR B. G. HUMPHREY, S. C., has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of twenty-six years' service.

LIEUTENANT L. NICHOLSON BEATTY, 1st Worcester Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted to Lieutenant C. H. C. Heyman (two months' medical certificate), Captain J. W. Gordon (three months' m. c.), Major Mackenzie (two months' m. c.), and Lieutenant S. M. Edwardes, five days.

WE are glad to see that the Government of India have at last done justice to the honorary commissioned officers and warrant officers by publishing amended leave rules. We pointed out in these columns over a year ago how desirable it was that the several regulations under which warrant officers could obtain leave should be revised. The new rules apply to all promoted after the date of their publication, and those under previous regulations are allowed one year in which to make up their mind whether they will abide under the old or elect the new rules. This is giving them ample time for consideration.

A REVISED edition of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army is in the press.

THE Horse Guards authorities have it in contemplation to appoint musketry inspectors to districts for the supervision of Volunteer target practice and improvement of the shooting of Volunteers generally. How much longer are the 20,000 Volunteers in India to be without an inspector. Why cannot the Commander-in-Chief place the Volunteers in districts under the supervision of district inspectors of musketry in the same way as the regular troops now are, and why cannot the Government appoint an Inspector-General of Volunteers with a Staff officer for the general supervision and welfare of the force?

IT having been decided that the expression "imprisonment" in Article 824 (*b*), Royal Warrant, 1887, does not apply to non-commissioned officers under arrest or in confinement awaiting trial, unless actually imprisoned, no forfeiture of service towards pension will be entered in the records of service for the days on which a non-commissioned officer is under arrest or in confinement (unless actually imprisoned) while awaiting trial, but the period of detension will be made in each case for the information of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital in the assessment of pensions. This order will have retrospective effect from 1st July 1881, and records of service will be amended accordingly.

LANCE SERGEANT F. BEVIS, 1st Hampshire Regiment, has been awarded the silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

A MANUAL for the use of officers of the Army Service Corps, in connection with the tables of field army establishments, has been approved for issue.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued for the annual practice of cavalry and infantry detachments with rifle-calibre machine-guns. The practice is to take place at the fixed distance of 800 yards. Each arm, whether the Maxim, Gardner or Nordenfeldt, will be tried at that distance. The various practices laid down will be carried out using blank cartridges prior to using balled cartridges. The strength of the detachment of infantry for the 3-barrel Nordenfeldt or the 2-barrel Gardner is one non-commissioned officer and nine men; that for the Maxim being one non-commissioned officer and five men. For cavalry, with galloping carriage, the detachment will consist of one non-commissioned officer and two men.

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

THE Progress Report for October shows that at the end of the month the trenches for side walls extended over a length of 707 feet, and of this 547 feet was to foundation level.

The masonry for the side walls extended over a length of 265 feet on the east side at levels varying from 53·50 to 79·00 T.H.D., and on the west side for 280 feet from 53·50 to 75·00 T.H.D. 382 brass were built during the month, making a total of 1,742 brass since the commencement of the contract.

The following materials were on the ground at the end of the month:—

Rubble	...	...	...	5,600 c. ft
Composite facing, dressed			...	38,262 ,,
Dressed altars, inverts and ashlar..				13,958 ,,
Rough do.	do.	...	...	1,105 ,,
Sand	...	...	...	15,000 ,,
Lime	...	...	...	10,000 ,,
Cement	...	...	...	126 tons.

At the end of the month all the ironwork in the caisson had been put together, and, with the exception of some caulking and a few rivets, was practically complete. The greenheart for the keel was being fixed, and the cradle and launching-ways prepared. The caisson will probably be launched about the 23rd instant, and will be complete, with the exception of the deck, which will be laid afterwards.

The excavation in the Dock has made good progress. By the end of the month a total of 11,873 brass had been removed and deposited in the dam and at Tank Bunder.

4·76 inches of rain fell during the month.

The daily average number of work-people employed on the Dock was 1,152.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of the 12th instant:—

DRAINAGE AT COLABA.

Submitted an application by Mr. Pestonjee Nanabhoy to be allowed to extend an open masonry drain at Pilot Pier Road, Colaba, 100 feet further out on the foreshore. Submitted a report by the acting engineer forwarding the above, and suggesting that it may be allowed as an improvement on the existing objectionable mode of drainage, and that the waste water from a well and tank in the neighbourhood should be led into the extension asked for. Submitted further report by the acting engineer on the present mode of disposing of the night soil and sullage water at Colaba: showing that from the military portion it is carted to Carnac Bunder, and from the non-military part the night soil is carried by the municipality in baskets and the sullage water carted, and both emptied into the drain which discharges into the harbour at the mouth of the Gun Carriage basin without any regard to the state of the tide.

Resolution.—A reply should be given that the Trustees will not object, as a temporary measure, to the proposed extension of the drain; and they would suggest, should it be carried out, that it might be well to adopt the suggestions of the acting engineer as made in his No. 1812-54, dated 3rd August 1889, with a view to improving the flushing of the drain. It should, though, be distinctly understood that the Trustees would only consent to this, as a very temporary arrangement: and that Mr. P. Nanabhoy will be liable at any time to prosecution under No. 13 of the Port Trust general bye-laws, or to such other action as the Trustees may be advised. He should also be told that No. 13 bye-law renders any person fouling the harbour, as he has been doing, liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100, and for a continuing infringment to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 a day.

The Municipality should be called upon to cease discharging into the harbour the night soil from the civil portion of Colaba, either by carting it to the Carnac Bridge Depot, as Government does the night soil from the military portion of Colaba, or otherwise, but with the least possible delay, and in like manner to cease throwing night soil into any other part of the harbour.

REDUCED RATES.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 322, dated 6th November, sanctioning the reduction proposed by the Trustees in the rates to be charged at the wet docks on horses and mules; as also the refunds proposed to be made on the consignments of horses ex-Chilka, Patna, and Henry Bolckow.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th Nov. 1889.	For week ending 8th Nov. 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	22
,, ,, out of ,, ...	21	13
,, transported	19	10
,, attended to	1	4

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 8th Nov. 1889.	For week ending 8th Nov. 1888.
Vessels entered	5	3
,, left	6	2
,, remaining in dock	7	3

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	3	2
,, left	3	3
,, remaining in dock	3	4

GORGINA.—Excellent for Ringworm, Dhobi Itch, and other Skin Affections. Annas 8. Prepared only by PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CHURCH WORK AND PURITY IN THE ARMY.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* gives the following account of what appears to have been two very interesting discussions at the Lahore Diocesan Conference:—

The afternoon (3 to 5·30) was devoted to "Church Work in the Army," and proved to be by far the most interesting and enthusiastic of all the sessions. The subject was introduced by the Rev. H. J. Spence Gray in a very able paper, many of his remarks being greeted with applause, especially those in which he alluded to the assistance given by the present Commander-in-Chief to Church Work in the Army, especially by the insertion in Army Regulations, India, of such paras as No. 2828 vol. 2., in reattendance at the Holy Communion. He spoke in warm terms of the Guild of the Holy Standard, protested against a danger which he saw ahead, viz., the substitution of Total Abstinence for Religion, and concluded by suggesting that more use be made by Chaplains of "letters commendatory." The reverend gentleman sat down amidst rounds of applause. Mr. W. B. Harington followed upon the same subject, but unfortunately the time limit (20 mins.) had to be enforced before he had got beyond the history and uses of Prayer Rooms in India. He stated that the practical origin of them was a request for the loan of a room made to him in 1857 by a few devout soldiers in Oude. Sergeant Major Cousins (Sanawar) then read a most interesting paper, in which he stated that he noted a marked improvement in the moral "tone" of the Army, and this he believed was in great measure due to increased activity, zeal, and devotedness on the part of the Chaplains. He spoke in glowing terms of the good work done by the C. of E. Working Men's Society and the two Army Guilds. He pleaded earnestly for Soldiers' Institutes in India similar to the one in Aldershot; and expressed regret that the one at Rawalpindi which, a few years ago, was so flourishing, had now been closed. The rounds of applause which followed the conclusion of the paper showed how thoroughly those present, including several soldiers from other stations, approved of the Church tone of what we believe to be the first paper read at any Lahore Synod by a non-commissioned officer. The discussion was continued by Mr. Sandberg, who regretted that so little use was made of "letters commendatory." Mr. Armstrong then addressed a few words to both Chaplains and Laity, begged the former to drop all appearance of seeming to come the officer over the men, and to make it a rule not to be seen oftener in the officers' mess than in the Station Hospital. Speaking of the G. H. S., whose members, he said, he regarded as the backbone of the religious section of the Army, pointed out some way in which they might do good work for Christ. Mr. Gillmore, while agreeing in the main with the last speaker, thought it was possible not to go often enough to the Officers' mess, some Chaplains apparently forgetting that the officers as well as the men formed part of the Priest's pastoral charge. Colonel Bunbury spoke upon the value of "Tracts" and "Books" in winning the men. The Chaplain of Rawalpindi having explained in reply to S. Major Cousins, that the Soldiers' Club at Pindi was shut up for want of funds, the Bishop closed the debate.

Then followed, what we venture to regard as the debate of the Synod, the subject being Purity. The Rev. A.N. W. Spens commenced his paper with a few words upon the vital importance of the subject; said that he believed that bad language was the mother of impurity in act. He then explained the true aim and object of the (now defunct) C. D. Acts, and protested against the intemperate language used by many who demanded the repeal of the Act. He thought that a good deal of the impurity of the present day was due to the want of Chivalry in man and the "fast" demeanour of the woman, taken as a whole. In speaking about "remedies" he gave his reasons for objecting to "Purity Societies"—reasons, apparently, which the majority of the Clergy present quite approved of. He advocated plain speaking upon the "religion of the body;" the diffusion of pure literature; above all "the teaching of Christ."

Mr. Mason then read a paper written by Dr. Welch (Dagshi), who was unable to be present. In it he pleaded for a national consideration of the question; alluded to the difficulties caused by the enforced celibacy of our soldiers, a state which was unnatural and unscriptural, and then gave statistics showing the ravages made by the consequent disease. He pleaded for remedial measures, and suggested some such measures which each might adopt for himself, viz., never be idle in mind or in body. The Bishop then called upon the Rev. W. F. Armstrong to move the resolution of which he had given notice, printed copies of which were distributed throughout the room. By special request we give in full Mr. Armstrong's remarks concerning which, as well as the proposal we shall probably hear a good deal. He said:—

The papers read contain much that we might discuss, but I purpose to confine my remarks to one special aspect, viz., what is known as the C. D. Act. Not only from the statements made in Dr. Welch's paper, but from our own experience, we know that the repeal of the old Act has been followed by an appalling increase in venereal disease, and I imagine that the majority at any rate of us will agree that some remedial legislation is necessary. I wish, therefore, to make a proposal, which will give a practical turn to our discussion, and will, I hope, strengthen the hands of the Government of India in dealing with a most delicate subject I beg to propose.

That we, assembled in Synod, while holding that the discouragement and restraint of vice are of far higher importance than the dimunition of its physical consequences, believe that no Government can ignore the lamentable increase of venereal disease in our Army; and that, in the interests of Christian morality, as well as of health, it is desirable that the remedial measures should be definitely regulated by law, and not left to the discretion of local authorities in each cantonment.

We would urge the necessity of such regulations being so framed as to raise the Government above suspicion of protecting or encouraging incontinence; and we believe that this might be done (1) by a more equal treatment of the male and female offender; (2) by continued prohibition of the maintenance of regimental establishments of immoral women; and (3) by protecting the soldier against solicitation.

(N.B.—Above is the Resolution as finally passed.)

If the results of venereal were confined to those who give way to incontinence, I should say by all the means let them reap as they have sown, but as a fact, both innocent women and children have often suffered from the effects of disease contracted by the man before marriage, sometimes alas after marriage; and it is in their interests that I have ventured to make this proposal.

You will have noticed that in it we practically condemn those actions of some Government officials, which so outraged the feelings of the public. We also show that we object to the present proposal which practically leaves the regulation of vice in the hands of the individual C. Os.; and ask Government to lay down hard and fast rules. We go, however, even further than this, for we make three suggestions.

(1.) That Government should impose a penalty upon the man as well as the woman, and this I think could best be done by not allowing the soldier to count as "service" any time spent in the hospital while suffering from venereal—to which might be added "Dyspepsia-drink."

(2.) That all regimentally maintained brothels be abolished.

(3.) That prostitutes should not be allowed to ply for hire, as is now the case. Formerly I believe they only did this within their own lines in the Bazaar; now, I understand, they go all over the station.

I am fully prepared to find that the proposal will not meet with universal approval, but I do expect that the majority of those here to-day, who know the real facts of the case, will agree with me, or rather with the proposal now before the Synod; for I wish to state that voting for it does not mean that you are in any way responsible for any of the remarks I am now making. I trust that the others will give us credit for good, if mistaken, notions. We do not want, to protect the immoral from the consequence of their sin, but—in the interests of generations yet unborn—we plead for remedial measures, so as to prevent—to some extent—the bringing into the world of children tainted with disease, in some cases deformed, and in most cases with an inherent inclination to gratify their own lusts."

In a few well-chosen words, the Rev. T. F. Dale seconded the motion; he explained that originally he was dead against all preventive measures but a ten years' experience had taught him the absolute necessity of such, in the interests of all true morality. Colonel Sunderland (R. Sussex) then stated that the Government orders already fulfilled the second suggestion. To this Mr. Spens replied that, though there might be such a ruling it was not always acted upon. Eventually it was agreed to add the word "continued" before "prohibition" in line 17 of the proposal. Mr. G. R. Elsmie then rose to explain that, though he sincerely sympathized in the general spirit of the Resolution, he personally could not vote for it, as the allusion to the C. D. Acts were misleading. (These words were afterwards omitted, and do not therefore appear in the "passed" Resolution.) He also doubted if suggestion No. 1 would prove any real deterrent. Mr. Armstrong rose to explain that he had not inserted it with any such expectation, but simply because, if some such ruling were passed, it would be clear to all that our Christian Government did *not* encourage the sin of unchastity. Mr. W. Mackworth Young, after explaining the legal aspect of the matter, stated that the Government of India were in no way responsible for the obnoxious circulars, that when the Punjab Government received them they felt convinced that there would be a burst of popular indignation, and that they said "the sooner it comes, the better." The circulars issued from the military and Sir F. Roberts has expressed his very great regret that such should have occurred. Turning to the Resolution before the Synod, he expressed his own approval of it as amended, and felt certain it would strengthen the hands of Government if it became known that the Lahore Synod not only held, but gave distinct approval, to the terms of the Resolution.

The Bishop then stated that he would give the preference to any speaker who wished to oppose the motion. After some delay, the Rev. R. Bateman rose, not to oppose, but simply to explain that he could not vote for the motion, because he did not feel that he knew enough about the matter. He had signed the protest against the Acts, but now matters had been put before him in a new light.

The Bishop brought the discussion to a close, by alluding to the good work being carried on by the Presbyterian Chaplain at Meerut (Rev. J. Monford) and highly commended his "Health Association," in connection with which he read extracts from a letter received from Mr. Monford. His Lordship then stated that the Resolution had his entire sympathy and approval, and called for a show of hands. By this time a very large number were assembled—both clergy (about 45) and laity—so that the vote may be taken as a really representative one. A sea of hands were held up in response to the demand "those in favour of it;" not one single hand was held up in protest. "May I say," said the Bishop, "carried *nemine contradicente*." It is only right too add that there were a few, but very few, who did not vote at all.

We have given the above at length, because (1) we believe it will have considerable effect upon the future consideration of the subject; (2) it states the views from the moral and religious standpoint of those who are in favour of remedial legislation.

THE DEATH OF KING JOHN OF ABYSSINIA.

KING MENELEK of Abyssinia has caused the following account of the death of his predecessor, King John, to be drawn up and officially circulated:—"The Negus was marching against the troops of Menelek when he received the news that the Mahdists had invaded his territories and had reached Gondar, where they burned several churches. King John immediately retraced his steps, and returned by forced marches to Gondar. Warned of this movement, the Mahdists entrenched themselves behind a formidable work formed of seven lines of defence. Without losing an instant after his return to Gondar, the King led his troops in person to the attack. The first six lines of the Mussulmans were carried with admirable dash, but at the seventh, composed of abattis covered with pine points, the Abyssinians hesitated. They fought with naked feet, and many were cruelly wounded by the spikes which the Mahdists had placed in the ground. Seeing this, Negus rushed to the front; a ball shattered his right hand, and he gave forth a true groan of anger and pain. He nevertheless pressed on, followed by his guard, but a few minutes after he fell with a bullet-wound in his stomach. Here it must be stated that in the feudal strifes which have so often disturbed Abyssinia a battle is declared lost when the chief is killed or grievously wounded. The Ras of King John carried him back to his tent, and the Abyssinian army returned to its camp, observed by a small detachment of sixty Mahdist horsemen. No incident occurred during the day. The Mahdists did not advance; the army of the Negus remained in its position anxiously awaiting the latest news of King John. When night came the Mahdist cavalry prowled round the camp. They quickly reported that the Abyssinians, according to their habit, kept no guard, and they burst into the encampment, penetrating as far as the Emperor's tent. They massacred his guards and killed him on his bed of pain. They mutilated the King's body and cut off his head. Then they sent this sanguinary trophy to Khartoum, where it was publicly exposed. Menelek, on learning of the death of the Negus, said that it was a real shame for Abyssinia that the body of one of her Emperors should be the prey of the infidel."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the first of a series of visitation charges in his Cathedral at Canterbury on Tuesday, 22nd ult. His Grace, who on this occasion addressed himself to the Cathedral clergy, in the course of a long charge said that the problems which the English Church had to deal with were poverty, temperance, purity, and lay work. It was a matter of the gravest reflection how far the Church of the present was fulfilling her tremendous functions, but no one need fear lest, in giving herself to social problems and moral duties, she would be chilled back to the mere ecclesiastical morality of the last century. With reference to the Church's duty to the suffering classes, that was a question for the laity. Not a Christian living could either disdain his obligations or contract himself out of them by deputing them to ecclesiastics. The conditions of our suffering classes were well known. Intemperance raged amongst and ravaged many classes of society, while the state of morals in various strata of the community—rich and poor—was also known. They knew that the streets of London flung temptations broadcast before youth and inexperience, and medical authorities spoke of a river of poison flowing into the blood of this nation. They had a class of suffering people who could only just exist, hanging on a sharp edge of illness, hunger, uncleanness (physical and moral), incapacity (mental and bodily), in full sight of abundance, luxury, and waste. It was absurd not to know that the proportion of the evil now to the palliatives in use was more formidable than of old. It was impossible to think that any material or secular education was the only way to abolish the virus of self-indulgence, or the pleasure of extravagance, or the passion for wealth, or the recklessness of extreme poverty. "We may well consider," said the Archbishop in conclusion, "whether our Church of England may not silence bickering and postpone controversies which in the sight of such fields of necessity and of work, I am ashamed to name, in order to devote her energies to such problems and to strike out agencies for their solving. Her doctrines and her worship will not suffer while she is about her Father's business, so long as the great fountain of doctrine and worship and character is open in the midst of her. Lastly, our wealth must consider whether it is not time for it to devote some real proportion of itself, after the manner of our forefathers' wealth, to a religious solution of the problems, which left to themselves cannot solve themselves, whatever may be the natural outcome of despair. Riches and poverty can both combine in the endeavour. Healthful homes, and work-places can be insisted on; magnificent institutions which in all reason might supplement the surroundings of tiny homes wealth can give; but only the Church can supply the souls of them. A *personnel* trained in the organization of charity and teachingof true religion, and with men for working all necessary agencies, can alone recover what the educational system of the State and the parochial system cannot overtake. Only the Church can supply the men and the sprit within the men. Let her."—To-day the Archbishop will, at Canterbury Cathedral, address the clergy and churchwardens of the Deaneries of Canterbury, Dover, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, &c.

Yesterday the Archbishop resumed his visitation charges at Canterbury Cathedral. After referring to the social misery that existed amidst the civilization of our large towns, his Grace proceeded to discuss the attitude of the church in regard to that branch of existing social problems. He did not admit struggle and survival as the one law of development. It had become a first duty of the clergyman to study, to think out, to keep before the minds of his own people the principles and the agencies by which lasting amelioration, with interim help, might be effected. Without acquaintance with the problems around him, the clergyman could not serve the times of Christ. And as the problem grew more complicated and beyond personal experience they must be read and studied. The clergyman who had such knowledge could immediately begin to bring it to bear with inestimable gain. He could do marvels in the extending of institutions and societies which cultivated self-control, industry, co-operation, and the like. But there was no ameliorating of condition which was not worked through the building up of character. If the clergy developed and preached the Gospel they would find its power affect public opinion and public action. These questions of poverty and labour were grown so important that it was necessary the clergy should know and think, and be able to advise those who would gladly consult them if they thought they could do so with advantage. The State had to touch developments and repressions, and yet without touching too much, because legislation which much outran public opinion was vain, and even injurious and self-defeating.

ARMENIAN NATIONALITY.

GREECE, Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, writes the *Daily News*, have at different times claimed the attention and sympathy of Europe, as oppressed nationalities. The oppressor, in the case of these countries, has been Turkey alone; the chief conflicting elements have been Christianity, of the Orthodox Greek type, on the one hand, and Mahometanism of the Sunnite sect on the other. Another, and still more sorely oppressed nationality, has more recently come into prominence. This victim is Armenia, and the oppressor is still Turkey, but not Turkey alone; for Armenia, like Poland, is split into three parts; and it is no exaggeration to say that, in a greater or less degree, each division of Armenia, which is essentially a Christian country, partly of the Gregorian rite, and partly in communion with the Church of Rome, is oppressed by the Power which rules it. Turkish Armenia is in the hands of Sunnite Mahometans; Persian Armenia is in the hands of Shiite Mahometans; and Russian Armenia is in the hands of orthodox Greek Christians. The Russian Church is intolerant; so is the Shiite Mahometan regime; but the active and persecuting intolerance of neither approaches that of Sunnite Mahometans. To fully comprehend the situation, one must briefly glance at history.

Armenian chronology dates from the year 2,492 B. C.; and Armenian history begins with a long succession of mythical or semi-mythical dynasties, among the sovereigns of which may be mentioned Zarmair, who, according to the national chronicles, assisted Priam in the Trojan war: Haik II., who was an ally of Nebuchadnezzar; and Vahi, who, as a vassal of Persia, sacrificed his life and crown in the conflict with Alexander the Great. Upon the death of Alexander Armenia fell to the Seleucide, until it passed to a branch of the Perso-Parthian Arsacidae, who, amid many changes, retained the sovereignty until 428 A.D. During this period, the most brilliant national hero of which was Tigranes the Great, half Asia Minor, the Caucasus, Syria, Mesopotamia, Adiabene, and Atropatene belonged for a time to Armenia; but the country, unfortunately, became at an early date an apple of discord between Rome and Persia, and its sovereigns were often nominated now by one and now by the other of these Powers. Cicero, Antoninus, Germanicus, and Tiberius led victorious campaigns against Armenia, which in 106 A.D. became for a period practically a Roman province, although the Armenian Arsacidæ, with Persian aid, subsequently recovered much of their power. In the fourth century Tiridates III., whom a grateful Church now calls the Great, found himself strong enough to put down fire worship and replace it by Christianity; but in 428 Araxes III., the last of the Arsacidæ, was overthrown by the Sassanid, Vahranes V., and Armenia became a province of the Persian Empire. The Sassanidae, whose rule is mainly noteworthy in consequence of their ferocious but fruitless attempts to uproot Christianity, were succeeded in the seventh century by the Arabian Khalifs; and in the subsequent wars between these and the Byzantine Empire Armenia was the theatre of more than one bloody campaign. In 856, with the consent of the Khalif Mutamid Billah, Ashot I., of the stock of the Bagratidae, assumed the title of King of Armenia and with him began the last Armenian dynasty, which, after having in 961 transferred its seat of government to the city of Ani—very interesting ruins of which may still be seen to the southward of Alexandropol—was in 1045 overthrown by the Byzantines. The Byzantine influence in time gave way to that of the Seljuks, then to that of the Mongols, and finally to that of the Persians, who obtained the supremacy in 1472, and from whom, towards the end of the sixteenth century, the Turkish Sultan Selim wrested the western provinces. Since then both Turkey and Persia have had to cede important parts of their Armenian dominions to Russia.

Amid all these changes Armenian Christianity and Armenian progress generally have managed to flourish astonishingly. After the Vatican Council the Armenian United Church was threatened with disruption on the hard question of Papal Infallibility; but Monsignor Hassoun, who was rewarded for his exertions with a cardinal's hat, succeeded in healing the schism before it became serious. Armenian progress has, owing to the unhappy condition of the country, made itself more felt abroad than at home. One might draw up a very long catalogue of Armenians who have highly distinguished themselves in various branches of the arts and sciences, but a few only need here be mentioned. Count Loris Melikoff, Generals Lazareff and Tergukasoff, Nubar Pacha, the painter Aivasovski, the chess-player Adamian, Artin Effendi Dadian, the Berlin mineralogist Azrani, the London archæolgist Hormuzed Rassam, the Zurich chemist Abelianz, and bankers and financiers in almost every country prove that Armenia is much more nearly abreast of the Western world than is, perhaps, generally suspected. The splendid Lazareff Institute, with its twenty professors of Oriental languages at Moscow, is an imperishable monument of the eightened generosity of an Armenian millionaire of the last century. The Armenians are not a warlike race. Their bent is distinctly towards trade and the arts; but they are nevertheless highly patriotic, and in time of trial they have generally fought with pronounced bravery. In Russia, Poland, the Bukovina, Transylvania, Roumania, Turkey, Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan, India, and throughout Central Asia, Armenian merchants hold a high, if not always the leading position in commercial affairs. Their business reputation is as good as that of the Parsees; but unlike the Parsees, they are large producers as well as middlemen and financiers. In their own country they are splendid agriculturists; in Asia Minor and Persia the manufacture of carpets is almost entirely in their hands; and, in addition, in Constantinople and every town of Turkish Asia they form the professional class *par excellence*. As a race they are certainly the intellectual equals of any nation, and the superiors of most; and the magnificent runs of Ani, especially those of the great cathedral and of the fortifications, attest how advanced were they in the arts, even as long ago as the eleventh century. Yet, far removed from the immediate view of the best modern civilization, the Armenians are now obliged to suffer without much hope of liberation from their afflictions. England, who is bound by Treaty to look after their interests, pays little heed to the stories of their wrongs; and, surrounded by three unwelcome Powers—Turkey, Persia, and Russia—it will not be surprising if, in despair of gaining the ear of Western Europe, they cast themselves blindly into the arms of Russia.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S DOCTOR.

DR. RICORD, who was surgeon to the late Emperor Napoleon, died, as a telegram stated on the 23rd ult., after a short illness. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and was decorated with a number of European orders, tokens of gratitude for the most part from his Royal patients. His reputation as a scientist was however equally great, and will outlive his popularity as a practitioner. He was acknowledged to be one of the first of living authorities on skin diseases, a branch in which he had made numerous discoveries. He was born at Baltimore, in the United States, 1800, of French parentage. His grandfather was the head doctor of the hospital of Marseilles, and left his son a large fortune, which the latter increased considerably by trading. At the time of the Revolution this son was a director of the French East India Company, but the first war with England left him a ruined man, and he emigrated to Baltimore. Philippe Ricord was born there, and received his education chiefly from an elder brother, who was a doctor and a botanist. In 1820 he came to Paris for the first time, with the object of studying law, but having attended one of Professor Dupaytren's lectures he changed his mind and resolved to become a doctor. After five years of hard work, during which he earned a living by giving English lessons, Ricord finally received the doctor's diploma; but aiming at something higher than most of his fellow students he went to live in a village near Orleans, and practised there for six years as a country doctor, investing all he saved in a library and studying hard. In the meanwhile, int 1831, hearing of a vacancy as surgeon at the Hopital du Midi, to be filled by competition, he came up to Paris and obtained the post. From this time dates his popularity as a practitioner. The Empire came and brought him royal favours, wealth, and academical distinction; but notwithstanding his large income, which probably exceeded that of any other French doctor of the time, Ricord was constantly falling into debt, owing to his charitable disposition. He not only attended poor patients for nothing, but actually fed and housed them, and in the case of country or foreign patients he often paid their expenses to Paris. He was several times sold up, and even sent to prison, while imprisonment for debt was possible. He was released by the Emperor, who payed his debts. When the war with Germany broke out Dr. Ricord, then a man of seventy, served throughout the whole campaign as an ambulance surgeon, for which he was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. The funeral will take place on Saturday at St. Sulpice, and the remains will be buried at Pere Lachaise.

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas 8 and 14. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DEFENCE PROJECTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Wakefield, near Nelson, New Zealand:—

It should emphasise the protests of English anti-alarmists against the ever-increasing sums demanded by Government for defence projects to learn how the costly fooling is repeated in the Colonies. Here, for instance, in New Zealand thanks to the accident of a Governor who has been an engineering officer in her Majesty's service we have been let into a costly expenditure over half a million sterling—within the last few years in prepartion for some Russian invasion. All the old alarmist machinery has been employed, and Sir W. Jervoise was hailed as a Heaven-sent deliverer. The old soldier had it all his own way, and no end of ponderous weapons have been stuck about our harbours as a hint to the enemy to keep his distance. A recent discussion in the House of Representatives has applied the *reductio ad absurdum* to the whole thing. A few months ago a rumour got abroad that a brother officer of our late Governor's Sir H. Steward, had advised the Government that the rapid advance in military engineering had practically rendered these harbour defences worthless. Here was a pleasant reflection for the colony. The expepsive guns and the elaborate forts hardly in place when the very experts who had fooled the people into wasting their money upon them turn round and say it is so much money wasted. Mr. Hutchison, one of the Wellington district members, while on a visit to London, recently called upon the New Zealand Agent-General with a view to testing this report. Sir F. D. Bell allowed him to see the communication of Major-General Steward to his Government to take a copy of it.

Armed with this important information Mr. Hutchison took advantage of a debate on supply in the House on July 2 to put some awkward questions to the Government. Had they received such and such a communication from Sir H. Steward? Why was not the House advised of so startling a state of things? &c., &c. The Defence Minister, the Hon. Mr. Fergus, little dreaming that Mr. Hutchison had a copy of the very letter in his pocket, denied it point blank. No such letter had come under his cognizance. The Hon. Mr. Ballance, the leader of the Opposition, with true party-instinct, then sprang to his feet and accentuated the position. "The honourable member for Waitotara (Mr. Hutchison) had given the precise date of it; he had obtained the information from the Agent-General's Office; he saw the despatch and took a copy of it, and was informed that that memorandum had been forwarded to the Colony. Had the Minister received such a memorandum? Mr. Fergus: "Not that I am aware of." The next day, July 3, Mr. Fergus attempted an explanation. A communication of the date named by Mr. Hutchison had been received from General Steward, but it was not of the charater given it by the honourable member. Hence his negative reply of the previous night! Sir Harry Atkinson, smarting under the disgrace of this palpable equivocation, as usual fell into a passion, and had to be sharply called to order by the Speaker. Sir Harry roundly accused Mr. Hutchison of sneaking into the Agent-General's office and surreptitiously obtaining damaging information for use in the House. Eventually the fatal document was produced. It turned out hardly so alarming a communication as was generally believed. The popular idea was that this distinguished officer had roundly asserted that our half-million pounds' worth of fortifications were virtually useless, and that a shell could be thrown into one of the forts which would blow the whole of the foundations to pieces. The purport of General Steward's communication is a recommendation such as the unhappy British taxpayer is tolerably used to—more guns, and of a more modern make! At the very least, the three chief ports, Dunedin, Lyttelton, and Wellington, must have "two high angle fire-guns on mountings admitting of 30°E. each." As the estimated cost of these guns, when mounted in their places, is 1,800 each, the bill will total up to a considerable sum.

So the ball is kept rolling. A question is being asked by earnest Radicals all over New Zealand, "How far are we indebted for all this atrocious folly to our close union with the mother-country?" That a handful of population such as New Zealand's should require an expenditure of 160,000*l.* annually for defensive purposes is one of the severest satires on our civilization that could be conceived. So far as my observation goes, it not the simple settlers in the country districts who are ever suspecting evil, but the enervated dwellers in cities. It is the rich and luxurious who clamour for bigger guns and stronger forts. Their quota of taxation is simply insurance money, as are for the most part their Church contributions. It is hardly to be wondered at that the most unsophisticated Maori longs to be quit of us and our civilization. It has come to him in a queer garb. Its merchants have debauched him with vile drinks. Its statesmen have robbed him by one-sided laws, and its missionaries have preached patience with the wrongs as a dispensation of Providence. The last straw on the back of this long-suffering animal is the attempt to saddle him with a share of the cost of these "Defence projects."

"THE MAY FLOWER," AND OTHER "MAY FLOWERS."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD writes to the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*:—

Sir,—It is pain and grief to me to expose a picturesque and sentimental error—for there are, indeed, many things we know to be false, in which it is for our spiritual good to believe—yet I am moved to correct the mistake regarding the May Flower, into which Sir Edwin Arnold has fallen in the fine peroration of the second of the two lectures delivered by him before the University of Harvard, and this partly because the error, while interesting, is of no great humanising, virtue, and partly because I am in a large measure responsible for it. Sir Edwin, addressing his distinguished audience, asks, Do you know that the May Flower, which brought your ancestors hither, went down in Indian waters off Masulipatam?" The "suggestio falsi" in this interrogation originated in the following manner:—

In 1878 I reported on the supplementary miscellaneous "old records" of the India Office, and as whenever I put in my tumb I pulled out a plum, instead of contenting myself with a cut-and-dried official description of them for the mere purposes of classification, I put all the plums I found in them into my report, which, on account of its general interest, was published by Her Majesty's printers for general circulation. Among one of the biggest of these plums, as I then thought, was the one of the following extract from the "D. P. (damaged papers) bundle May 6, 1659.—Account of goods laden at Gambroon in the May Flower, bound for Metchlipatam (i.e., Masulipatam)." On this extract I ask: "Could this have been the same ship as the Pilgrim Fathers' May Flower?" On the report going out to India it was there discovered that a company's ship of the name of "May Flower" had, about the same date, foundered in "the Bay" (i.e., of Bengal), and on the supposition, based merely on my question, that the two were identical, numerous newspaper articles appeared connecting the foundered May Flower with the immortal ship of the Pilgrim Fathers. Again, the late Mr. Henry Stevens, of Vermont, of the publishing house of Henry Stevens and Son, London, an enthusiastically patriotic American—or United Statist, should I not rather write it?—became deeply interested in my extract and question about the company's May Flower, and being convinced that she was the same May Flower as that of the Pilgrim Fathers, determind to publish every document in the India Office, naming the sacrosanct vessel. This resolution led to his publishing, as a commencement, the first volume of the Court minutes of the East India Company, extending over the years 1599 to 1603, simply because a ship called May Flower is constantly referred to in it. By the time that the volume was ready for publication I had begun to have serious misgivings of the identity of any of the May Flowers belonging to the company with the May Flower, and in the introduction to Mr. Stevens's volume relegated my reference to the subject to a foot note. Soon after its issue I was satisfied that there was no connection between them; and in reviewing "The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies"—as Mr. Stevens named his book—in the *Athenæum* for Oct. 15, 1887, I remarked: Mr. Stevens was allured into his patriotic undertaking by the romantic fancy that the May Flower mentioned in this volume as one of the ships inspected for the company's 'first voyage to India was the veritable May Flower that carried the pilgrim Fathers to America.' 'May Flower' was a common name for a ship in those days, and the one examined for the company in 1,600 and the other possessed by the company in 1659, which is believed to have subsequently foundered in the Bay of Bengal, must both have been larger ships than the little craft of the Pilgrim Fathers. The May Flower of 1600 must, moreover, have ceased to exist in 1620, and that of 1620 long before 1659. Only ships built of Indian teak could have kept the sea from 1600 to 1659, like those used by the Phœnicians at Tyles, which Theophrastus tells us had continued sailing for 300 years.

MR. J. W. WALKER, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MAKING A NAME IN LITERATURE.

IN the *New York Forum* Mr. Edmund Goose says the circumstances under which all the various degrees of f

[redacted]ALITIES.

[redacted] distinguished party of [redacted]ho were making a flying [redacted] at the Metropole which [redacted]ere frequented by people [redacted]." They were told, among others, the [redacted]s much patronized, and thither they made [redacted] one evening. Count Tolstoi, the son of [redacted]at novelist, was one of the party, Count Ignatieff, the son of General Ignatieff, was another. Imagine their disgust when they heard the Russian flag hailed with an outburst of hisses and execration. In the course of the ballet all the flags of all nations are brought in in turn, and the Russian flag is roundly hissed, as is natural in the original hotbed and birthplace of Jingoism.

***

"I never saw anything like it," said young Ignatieff, "never. I always thought the English were a polished nation. Our very moujiks would scorn to behave like such boors. We do not love the Germans in Russia, and we have cause. But never, not in the lowest haunts in St. Petersburg or Moscow, would the German flag be paraded for abuse. We may be barbarians, as you say, but we have too much gentlemanly feeling to indulge in such insults even to our enemies. If they do not like our flag, why drag it across the stage? it is a poor method of expressing your antipathies to insult a national flag in a music-hall." Of course I assured him that no one ever paid the least attention to the politics of the music-hall, says Mr. Stead, but he refused to be convinced. As long as he lives, that scene will never be forgotten.

***

The future Macaulay will be glad to have this lively description of the Prince of Wales in the days of his youth:—

A yellow-haired laddie, very like his mother. Fanny W. and I nodded and waved as he passed, and he openly winked his boyish eye at us; for Fanny, with her yellow curls and wild waving, looked rather rowdy, and the poor little Prince wanted some fun. We laughed, and thought that we had been more distinguished by the saucy wink than by a stately bow. Boys are always jolly, even princes.

The extract is taken from Miss Alcott's Life, which has just been published by Messrs Sampson Low.

***

An Emperor without a crown is as bad as an elephant without a trunk. And William II. of Germany is an Emperor every inch of him. So he has ordered another crown. They are busy now at Berlin making it up. He does not shrink from the discomforts of rank, this young potentate. His crown will weigh 3 lb., no small head weight on a hot day in a hot room. It is to have 109 diamonds sparkling all over it, and a great big sapphire sunk into the top of it. The lining will be red velvet. Men have worn less costly but more comfortable head gear at Henley Regatta. The young Empress declined to be left out in the cold. If crowns are going, she remembers she too has a head. There's no sapphire for the Empress, but in diamonds she beats her husband hollow. Fifteen hundred of them are being set, and their blaze will be tempered by the virginal simplicity of eleven pearls.

***

There is an amusing story of the little German Crown Prince, who seems to have inherited some of the pleasing qualities of his father, says the *Star*. The Prince was driving out with his governess. As usual, the Germans cheered the little one, or lifted their hats to him as he passed, to which the young prince replied by raising his bonnet. At last the Crown Prince got bored with having to continually acknowledge the salutes of the populace. Flinging himself back in the carriage, he said to his governess: "I am tired now, and shall not lift my bonnet any more to them, no matter how much they cheer." "You are a naughty boy," replied the governess, "and unless you acknowledge the salutes of the people I shall not continue to drive with you." The little Crown Prince sat up immediately. "Coachman," said he. The coachman looked round. "Stop the carriage coachman," continued the little one; "this lady will get out," he added, with a lordly wave of the hand towards his governess.

***

Really, young Kaiser Wilhelm's conceit is unbounded, and to this foible an entertaining legend now current bears witness, continues the same paper. At the banquet recently given by the Prussian Grenadier Guards in honour of the Czar, the Emperor, it appears, wanted a knife with which to cut off the end of his cigar. A stalwart Grenadier offered his own knife for this purpose, and when the operation was over received it back with the modest remark, "mind you keep this; it will be a regular historical souvenir."

***

A good story [redacted] used to be told of Mr. Disraeli about the time when, on [redacted] leaving office, he was scattering the usual golden shower [redacted] had amassed a good deal of known supporter, who [redacted] inal roughness of his rude money, but retained the origin[redacted] Premier with deorigin—pestered the omnipotent [redacted] Disraeli said, "No, mands for a baronetcy. At last D[redacted] a baronetcy; my dear fellow, I can't really give you [redacted] but I'll tell you what you can do. You can [redacted] say that I offered you one, and that you refused it."

***

Mrs. Crawford gives some amusing sketches [redacted] of royalty in *Truth*. Here are her reminiscences of [redacted] late King of Portugal:—"I saw Dom Luis in Belgium when he was making a tour round Europe to see his relatives at Brussels, Dusseldorf, Coburg, Dresden, Vienna, and elsewhere, and one did not need to be a doctor to perceive that he would not live to an old age. He was wedded (when at home) to his naval uniform. One was reminded by his figure of Napoleon's definition of a constitutional King. His short, burly (but not muscular) body, and plain, strong features, showed him to be his mother's son, and he had her talent for strong, pithy word-painting when he talked of persons he disliked or despised behind their backs.

***

"Of all the different members of the House of Saxe-Coburg, Dom Luis was the most English in speech and tastes, although he could not have spent more than three or four months in all his life in England. The fluency with which he spoke our language was due to the fact that he served as a middy in a frigate of war belonging to his mother, but chiefly officered and manned by Britons, and was under an English naval instructor. His passion for Shakspere kept up his study of English literature. The King thought his mission in life was to translate our greatest poet into Portuguese. He would have been, his subjects said, competent for the work if he had only known that language.'

***

Concerning ex-King Milan, the same sprightly gossip writes:—Last week I was next to him when he lunched at an Exhibition restaurant. Milan's face so clearly proclaims the domination of the stomach over the brain that I felt I should, were I in the Czar's place, not only not try to keep him out of Belgrade, but instruct my agents to give him plenty of rope. If ever there was a human body fitted to be the temple of the lower order of deadly sins it is this so-called King's. The only way to save him from them was to deprive him of regal authority, which involved a civil list and living in idleness on the fat of the land.

***

Viscount Dunlo, who started on [redacted] solitary honeymoon trip to Australia a few days after his marriage with the much-photographed Belle Bilton, has already become a well-known figure on colonial race courses. A South Australian scribe, in his report of a race meeting near Adelaide, refers to the future Earl of Clancarty as "a tall young man, with rather a weak cast of features, the mouth in particular being markedly irresolute." We are further told that Belle's noble husband "evinced a lively interest in the working of the totalisator."

***

Lord Torrington, whose death was reported three weeks ago, was descended from an Admiral who was rewarded for his services with a Peerage in the reign of Queen Anne. Admiral Byng, who was shot by order of a Court-martial for an error of judgment in the reign of George II., came of the same family. The Byngs are an ancient Kentish family, *teste* Robert Browning:—

"Kentish Sir Byng
Stood by his King,
Bidding the crop-headed Parliament swing."

The late Viscount only succeeded his uncle in 1884. Lord Torrington's father fell in the Indian Mutiny, and Lord Torrington himself fought at the siege of Lucknow and in the Zulu war. He is succeeded by his only son, who is but three years old. The Earl of Strafford is descended from a younger son of the first Lord Torrington.

***

The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour is now one of the most spirited, trenchant, and formidable debaters in the House of Commons, says a Liberal paper. He is only forty-two, but has the wis[redacted] *sang-froid* of sixty. His capacity for work [redacted] n the act that the labours and anxieties of the Irish Office, which he has filled for nearly three years, have utterly unaffected his health. The same office turned Sir George Trevelyan white in three months. Mr. Balfour is as seamless, as fresh and youthful, as when he succeeded Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. His courage partly accounts for this an otherwise inscrutable phenomenon in the personal history of the post.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters' Patent. *Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:*

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; KEMP & Co., Ld.; THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay; BADHAM PILE & Co, Ld., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay and 6, Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
REGL COMPANY, LD.,
ORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.
ND AT 25, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[redacted]LT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colon[redacted] and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!
To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.
USE PICKERING'S BLANCO
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ARMITT & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PATTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—PITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENCER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—H. H. PARSONS. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Mozufferpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESON & Co., Export Merchants, Mansell St., London.

PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

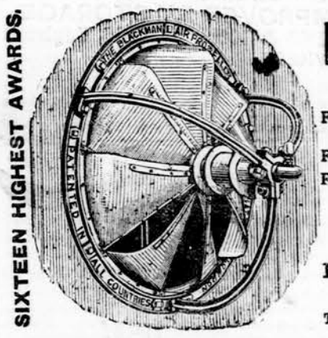
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE
BLACKMAN
AIR PROPELLER
For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFFRENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." ABC Code used

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER BOMBAY

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

WEAK AND LANGUID
HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Testimonials.
Descriptive Pamphlet
MR. C. B. HARNESS,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST IRELAND GINGER ALE By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure.
Do not be induced to accept *any* other. ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
Be sure you have *NEW* oil! EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent and Speedy cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Throat.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the bloodand bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

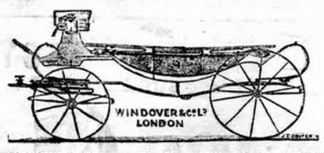
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.



WINDOVER and Co., Limited, COACH BUILDERS to Her Majesty the QUEEN and His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES. The largest exporters of carriages in the world, especially made of seasoned timber, to suit foreign climates. Mr. W. C. WINDOVER (Director of the company) has arrived at Watson's Hotel, Bombay, and will be prepared to show drawings of carriages and give prices, &c. A large selection of new and second hand carriages can be seen at the show Rooms, Girgaum, next to Messrs. SCOTT and Co., Veterinary Surgeons.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentee.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Balfgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co. Limitalla. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cowper Maden & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN ORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my tables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my tables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element o life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensiv used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

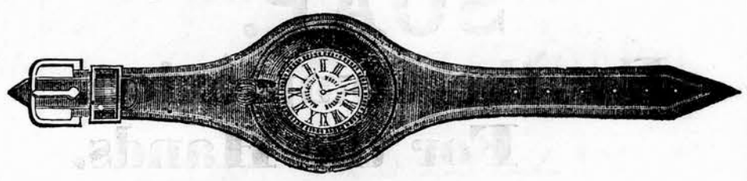
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 15 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Ball Gate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

WRIST WATCHES.

UNLESS the movements are of the best make they cannot be warranted to perform satisfactorily on account of the rough use they are subjected to at Tennis Cricket, Polo, &c. The motion of the arm is too trying to guarantee accurate results from inferior made Watches. The Watches we now have surpass anything we have yet offered to the Public while the straps are lighter and more elegant in appearance.



Nickel Case, with Strap	Rs.	22	8
Silver Case, with Strap	„	42	8
Silver Case, with stout strap	„	47	8
14 Carat gold Case, with strap	„	57	8
18 Carat gold case, with strap	„	97	8

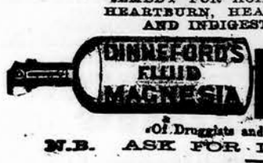
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEFORD'S

REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.



MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PREPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

We have received a large Consignment of Hunting Saddles, with Buck Skin Seat, from .....Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50.

Curb Bridles, complete with Bits.....Rs. 14 0

Pelham Bridles with Bit .....Rs. 9 8

A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.

Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) *Cocoa*

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as PURE COCOA. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

No. 6945

LAMPS! LANTERNS!

THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

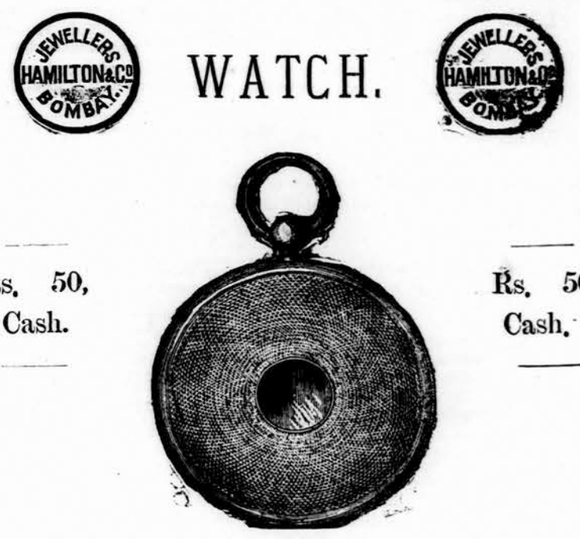
VICTORIA BURNERS,
With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 2372

THE STANDARD LEVER WATCH.



Rs. 50, Cash.

Rs. 50, Cash.

No. 67779.

A strong serviceable Silver Lever Watch, in Silver Hunting English Hall-marked Engineturned Case, Swiss ¾-plate movement o high quality, bold enamel sunk seconds dial, jewelled in 10 holes Wind and set hands at the back.

HAMILTON & CO., BOMBAY.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICK [illegible]S &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA [illegible]T
OF ALL CHEMISTS &

TO DEALERS IN ANILINE DYES & OTHERS.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of MESSRS. KÜCHLER and BUFF, (formerly trading as H. Tillmans), Aniline Dye Manufacturers, of Crefeld, Germany, and 39, Moorgate Street, London, that Aniline Dyes have been offered in the Bombay Market under a label which is an imitation of their Trade Mark—the well known

WILD MEN LABEL,

(a copy of which is presented above), and which Trade Mark is duly registered as No. 14120 under the English Trade Marks Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ANY ONE BUYING, SELLING, IMPORTING OR OTHERWISE DEALING IN Aniline Dyes of other Manufacturers, bearing the said or a similar Trade Mark or a fraudulent or colourable imitation thereof, WILL BE PROCEEDED AGAINST as the Law may direct.

Bombay, 4th November 1889.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE AND NICHOLSON,
Solicitors for MESSRS. KÜCHLER and BUFF,
79, Meadows Street.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S RENOWNED
ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER,
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

PASTA MACK

MACK

For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

44, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
44, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay *Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.